THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOCUS on education

What's ahead . . .

Thousands of American children hemmed in by city hot-top will do some of their learning this year out under the sun and stars.

An experimental program was started last spring by the National Park Service to give city children an awareness of natural environmental values.

Some 600 fifth-graders spent a week living at outdoor centers across the country. They were taught the meaning of animal and plant life and the relation of man to nature. Before and after these field trips they had classroom instruction in these subjects.

This year, with the school districts of 12 states already agreeing to take part in the program, more than 50,000 children are expected to join in the fun and learning.

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More and more men in the United States are "making little things count"—and read and write.

They have quit letting women do all the teaching of elementary school tots.

Terry Schwartz, professor of education at Brooklyn College, hails the movement of men into the realm of elementary education as "one of the most encouraging developments in recent years." She thinks it's good for the children to have men as well as women teachers.

There is clear evidence of this trend in the enrollment of STEP (Special Teacher Education Program) being conducted at her college this summer. Of 208 graduate students enrolled, 23 are women and 185 are men.

The draft, Professor Schwartz concedes, has something to do with this imbalance. Many draft boards pass over elementary schoolteachers.

Yet she sees the trend toward male dominance of the field as "irreversible" and certain to continue after the war.

Rising salaries, she says, attract men who now find they can afford to do the kind of work they really enjoy—creative teaching.

Trends . . .

For a few years it looked as if ITA might replace the regular alphabet in most primary schools.

Sir James Pitman's Initial Teaching Alphabet is a method designed to help young children learn to read English. Based on a 44-character alphabet, it was used experimentally with hundreds of beginning readers.

Most ITA teachers were enthusiastic. Some felt the panacea for teaching problems had been found. It was termed superior to the "look-say" method.

Now that fire is dying out. There is general agreement among educators that ITA often carries with it hazards of spelling and difficulties in making the transition to the regular 26-character alphabet.

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Australia is seeing a gradual shift of students from church-run to state-run schools.

In 1958 it was estimated that 27 percent of children from Roman Catholic families were being educated in state schools. By 1963 this percentage had risen to 32 percent.

The rate of transfer to state schools is now estimated at 1 percent a year and expected to continue.

This trend has not been stopped by introduction of limited state aid to parochial schools in the last few years.

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Parents, physicians, and educators of young children have long been concerned about a practice prevalent in British hospitals:

That of not permitting parents to stay by their child's side when he spends time in a hospital.

A campaign was launched against this practice and it has been partially successful. Some hospitals now permit parents to stay with their child night and day. Many more hospitals allow visiting hours around the clock.

Educational TV programs on the BBC are credited with having helped whip up enough public concern over the issue to effect this change in hospital regulations.

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The American Federation of Teachers is militant and growing.

But for the moment the union is looking for money. It needs someone in labor willing to bankroll AFT operations that cost more than the union's limited budget can afford.

In the past it got help from AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department (IUD). Under Walter Reuther's leadership it supplied about $1 million a year for AFT work.

But with Mr. Reuther out of AFL-CIO and IUD, the latter's funds are drying up.

The teachers' union is hoping other well-heeled unions will give them a handout—with no strings attached.

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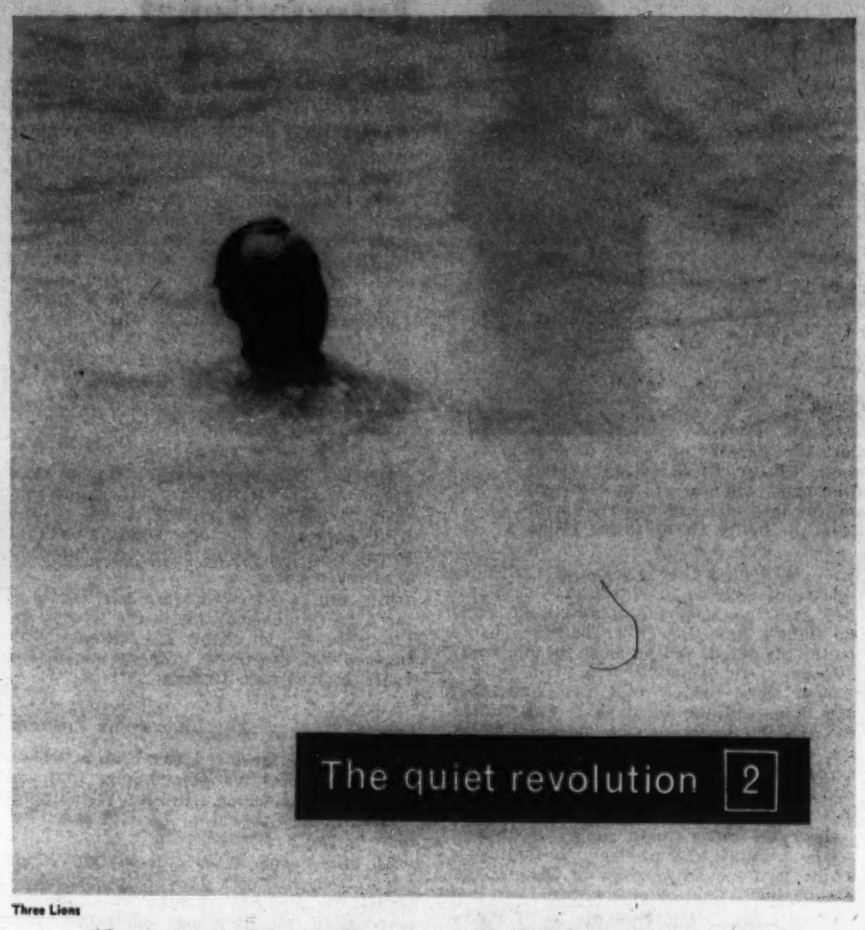

Three Lions

Chairman Mao? No, just Dubcek taking a dip

'Reluctant St. George' fights Czech battles

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

Alexander Dubcek is as reluctant a St. George as ever took on several dragons.

It was he who opened — obliquely — the attack that eventually toppled old guard party chief Antonin Novotny.

It was he who — deliberately — stood up to the Russians in last month's showdown. But the Czechoslovak leader sought to avoid both battles. In both cases it was only when he was pushed into an intolerable situation that he fought back.

It would be misleading to say that the Communist Party first secretary is nothing but the product of the pressures on him — though some impatient younger journalists in Prague do indeed go this far. But the virtual passivity with which Mr. Dubcek successfully rode out the tumultuous clashing forces of the first half of 1968 in Czechoslovakia appears to have been less a conscious tactical decision than basic disinclination to offend anyone unnecessarily.

Ruthlessness 'taught'

Mr. Dubcek — the first Slovak to hold the leading position in Czechoslovakia since the country's inception — is difficult to know as a personality — or to predict. But there is one thing on which almost everyone agrees — that he is a decent, honest man.

A reporter who asks the opinion of a wide variety of people cannot help but be struck by the number of times this is the first response of people ranging from Czechs who loathe the Communist Party to Slovaks who knew the party leader in his less-prominent days, to Prague intellectuals who have reasonably close contact with him today.

And this decency seems a more reliable

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Hanoi beckoned

Johnson eases terms to widen door to peace

By Saville R. Davis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The American terms for ending the bombing of North Vietnam are slowly easing.

As the Democratic Party leans further this way, President Johnson's government is moving in the same direction, but more cautiously. The hardening of the American line which began with the recent Honolulu conference has now been replaced with a noticeably more receptive approach.

The Democratic convention at Chicago will be concerned with appealing to voters who are generally weary and disenchanted with the Vietnam war and who have been led to believe there are ways out. But President Johnson holds the responsibility for bargaining with Hanoi and has to be more careful. Beyond him stands the Republican candidate, Richard M. Nixon, who is likely to take a stiffer position on terms for ending the bombing.

So Washington, as well as Chicago, is seething with argument and maneuver on this very sensitive question. It adds up to a significant leftward movement toward terms that Hanoi hopefully might accept—but with the Johnson administration trying to avert a rout and to keep the American negotiating position stable.

Steps initiated

The Johnson administration has taken these steps, publicly and in private:

1. It has announced that despite the "escalation" by North Vietnam in recent months, the United States will not increase its ceiling for the American forces there.

2. It has emphasized that the American forces are no longer on the attack. They have switched from the "search and destroy" strategy to one of "spoiling attacks" that are essentially defensive and intended to break up attack formations of the enemy when they are poised to strike.

3. It is again stressing the ease with which Hanoi can give the United States a signal which would give a basis for ending the bombing. Mr. Johnson's request for "almost anything" which had dropped out of sight since last year is now back in a fashion in actual use. It would probably be enough for Hanoi to state that it will not launch the offensive it has seemed to be preparing. It is not necessary, at this stage, for Hanoi to take a big step, comparable to size to the American deescalation of March 31.

4. The way is being quietly prepared for Hanoi to give President Johnson, privately, a basis for "assuming" that it would not take military advantage of an end to the bombing.

The last point, possibly the most important of all, cannot be spelled out by newsmen here. But it is known to exist. Should Hanoi decide to offer private assurances, and should Mr. Johnson decide they are adequate, the American people would have to assume that the President knew what he was doing and that he had a basis for acting.

Flexibility stressed

In sum: The Johnson administration still wants Hanoi to provide a "basis for assuming" that North Vietnam would not follow up with a devastating series of attacks, for which it now is prepared, if the President lifted the bombing. But "this kind of signal would be so easy for them to give," as Defense Secretary Clark Clifford put it. It was Mr. Clifford who went out of his way to state that the rate of infiltration since May, though large, was "in the main a reinforcement" to compensate for killed, wounded, desertions, etc., and was not a significant enlargement of the total Communist forces in South Vietnam.

The President and his top officials are not holding out for any rigid formula as they seemed to do in periods of hard line. Hanoi has a wide range of choices. It can use language that has not been specified by Washington — so that the negotiation would not be tripped up by semantics. The government here has carefully refrained from defining or listing moves by Hanoi that would be satisfactory on this end, lest this inhibit the North Vietnamese leaders. The intention is to leave them as free as possible to adopt any reasonable course for giving Mr. Johnson the basis to assume that he can stop the bombing without risking his soldiers' lives.

If this were not enough to ease the path

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Inside today . . .

'Faculty power' mushrooms at colleges

In the hands of college faculty members is growing power. In fact, on some campuses university presidents now are wondering if all decisionmaking has shifted completely out of their reach.

Story: First page, second section

British unionists face overhaul job

George Woodcock and other leaders of Britain's Trades Union Congress are preparing for a momentous annual meeting. For the TUC faces a challenge—to adjust its 100-year-old traditions to new economic and social conditions.

Story: Page 4

Viet Cong battle plans captured

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

On July 21, the Americans' little-boat Navy raided the headquarters of the First Viet Cong regiment in a mangrove swamp—and hauled in a treasure of documents, including detailed Communist battle plans outlining an attack on Saigon in August.

If the Communist battle plan had been succesfully executed, the heart of downtown Saigon (Precinct One) would have been rocketed to smithereens. The area includes the American Embassy and Vietnamese presidential palace.

The crucial Saigon port (Precinct Four) and its nearby auxiliary called Newport would have been assaulted, sabotaged, and demolished by two battalions, plus sapper units.

One of the largest American ammunition depots in Vietnam, situated at Long Binh, outside the city, and the Vietnamese Government's largest ordnance depot, situated at Thanh Tuy Ha, would have exploded like giant strings of king-sized firecrackers.

Tank farms a target

The Nha Be tank farms south of Saigon, supplying much of the petroleum for conducting the war, would have spewed mushrooms of flames and smoke over the capital.

Many strategically important economic and military lines of communications would have been interdicted by the Communists. The four-lane superhighway leading from Saigon to Bien Hoa would have been disrupted, its long-span bridges riddled. This

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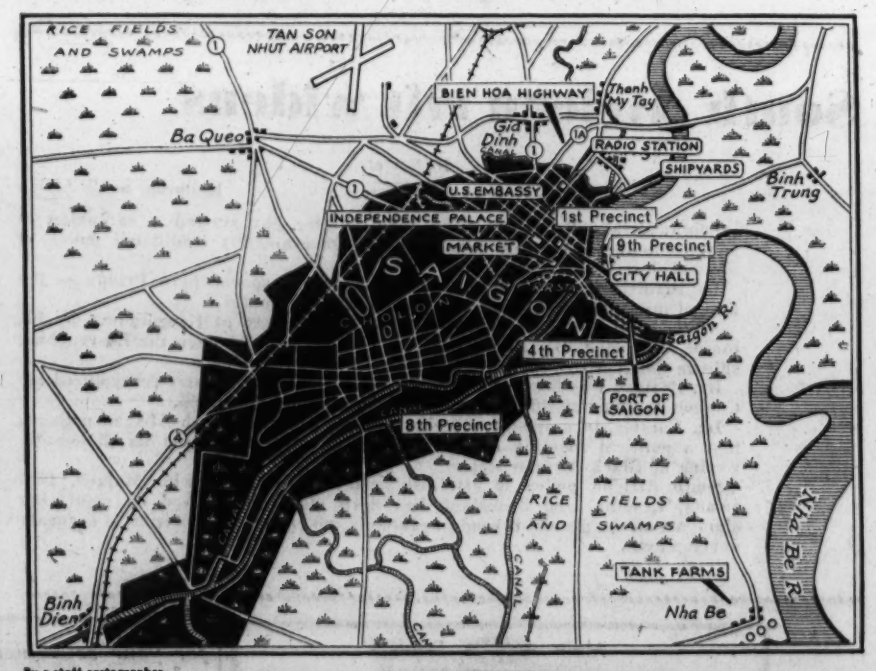

By a staff cartographer

Saigon at bay

Saigon waits tensely for the long-predicted Communist offensive. Prime targets, according to a captured Communist battle plan, include: 1st Precinct (downtown Saigon, the president's Independence Palace, the American Embassy, etc.); 9th Precinct and the Bien Hoa Highway; 4th Precinct (especially Saigon port); 8th Precinct, which includes part of the Chinese quarter; the Tan Son Nhut Airport; and Nha Be tank farms.

O'Brien a V-P possibility?

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Former Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien has emerged as a new "dark horse" on the Humphrey list of possible running mates.

Mr. O'Brien joins a top-priority list that includes Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco, Sargent Shriver, Gov. Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, Sen. Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma, former North Carolina Gov. Terry Sanford, Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana, and Atlanta Mayor Ivan Allen Jr.

Mr. Humphrey says he has neither "ruled in nor ruled out" Sen. Eugene McCarthy and Texas Gov. John Connally. But he has said he believes that both of these men, by their own words, have indicated they have no interest in the second spot on the ticket.

Compatibility noted

Mr. Humphrey now has made it very clear that he is looking for someone of his own political philosophy in choosing the man who will run with him in November—if, of course, he gets the presidential nomination.

It is known that Mr. Humphrey now is giving "serious consideration" to Mr. O'Brien as a running mate.

There is no one in public life with whom Mr. Humphrey is more compatible. Furthermore, Mrs. Humphrey and Mrs O'Brien are very close.

Mr. Humphrey is known to feel that Mr. O'Brien is probably the best administrator among those who would be available for the vice-presidential opportunity.

It was Mr. O'Brien, as the administration's liaison with Congress, who shepherded a record-breaking total of domestic legislation through to passage.

At the moment Mr. O'Brien is Mr. Humphrey's campaign manager, with the title of "campaign coordinator."

Kennedy forces considered

In recent days Mr. O'Brien has met with Mr. Humphrey and told him that he has "personal commitments" that will make it most difficult for him to continue as a Humphrey campaign manager after the convention.

Since then Mr. O'Brien has been receiving "strong persuasion" to remain on.

But also during this discussion of the campaign-manager job, the O'Brien vice-presi-

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2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

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'East of Suez' vacuum

India builds up Navy

By Ernest Weatherall
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cochin, India

India's Navy, long the stepchild of the armed services, is no longer being neglected by the government.

Until now, most of the country's defense budget went to the Army, which guards India's borders with Pakistan and Communist China. But during the past year, India has become conscious of the role its Navy must play when the British pull out of the Far East in 1971.

New Delhi cannot hope to fill the power vacuum left in the Indian Ocean when the British leave. The ocean is so vast there is room enough for the Americans and the Soviets as well as the Indians.

Strategy changed

The Russians already have sent a squadron to "show the flag" in Indian Ocean ports, and the United States plans to send some warships on the same mission. These moves by the two superpowers have prompted the Indian Navy's "new look."

When it was established after independence, the Indian Navy was supplied with pre-World War II British cruisers and destroyers, which are still in service. Ten years ago, the Indians received eight brand-new frigates from the British and a surplus 20,000-ton light aircraft carrier which they called the "Vikrant."

But now Indian naval thinking has shifted from larger capital ships to reliance on smaller, faster, more hard-hitting ships such as destroyer escorts, motor torpedo boats, submarines, and patrol craft. This eventually would mean scrapping the "Vikrant," the only aircraft carrier owned by an Asian navy.

The new ships will not come from the British, however. They will be sent from the Soviet Union.

Two fleets planned

New Delhi says British ships are too expensive, and the Americans have put a ban on sending lethal weapons to the subcontinent after the Indo-Pakistan war of 1965. This leaves only the Russians with warships available for export.

India has already received a number of Soviet patrol boats, landing craft, and torpedo boats. The first Soviet-built submarine quietly arrived in India recently, after being commissioned in Riga. Three more subs soon will be delivered along with five Soviet-built destroyer escorts. Additional ships and equipment will be procured from the Soviets, but the number is still secret.

Not all the ships will be made in the Soviet Union. India has started building minesweepers, and soon will launch the first modern "Leander class" frigate in Bombay, where it is being built with British collaboration.

All these ships will give India a two-fleet Navy. One fleet will operate in the Arabian Sea on the west coast; the other in the Bay of Bengal in the east.

Sub base begun

A new naval base is being built at Port Blair in the Andaman Islands which strategically commands the entrance to the Bay of Bengal. But the biggest naval expansion program is going on in the east-coast port of Vishakhapatnam. A submarine base is under construction, along with ship-repair yards which will serve as a naval base for India's eastern fleet.

There was much speculation when Soviet Admiral of the Fleet Sergei G. Gorshkov visited India as a guest of the Navy this year. Sources in Washington and London said the Soviets had agreed to build up India's Navy in return for naval bases on the mainland, as well as on the Andaman Islands.

New Delhi denied that any such deal was made with the Russians. It was pointed out that the Soviet concept, borrowed from the United States, of the "fleet train" of supply ships to support the warships would eliminate the need for shore naval bases in the Indian Ocean.

However, India would supply shore and repair facilities to the Soviets, as they have in the past for naval ships of Britain, the United States, and other countries.

Despite its going through a "Russian phase," India's Navy still retains the influence of the British. In order to build up a corps of senior officers to run the Indian Navy, the last British Admiral commanding the fleet stayed until 1958, when the first Indian took charge.

The present naval chief, Admiral Chatterji, was a cadet in the British Navy, and served during World War II. Many other senior officers also spent their early careers in the Royal Navy.

A look ahead

An Indian sailor focuses on a row of ships in his country's Navy. These and other small, hard-hitting ships will play an increasingly important role for India with Britain's withdrawal from the Indian Ocean in the 1970's.

★'Reluctant St. George' wrestles Czech dragons

Continued from Page 1

guide to understanding Mr. Dubcek's role here this year than any more sophisticated political analysis.

It is a curious trait to emerge as the dominant one in the make-up of a man whose career was made wholly as a Communist Party functionary and whose early schooling and late political education were in the Soviet Union. For Communist politics — especially in the Soviet Union — teaches ruthlessness and the jealous hoarding of power more frequently than the gentler virtues.

And the fact that the bulk of Czechs and Slovaks trust Mr. Dubcek's honesty is perhaps as remarkable a phenomenon, for it as been decades since the Czechoslovak man in the street believed his leaders.

Alexander Dubcek was born in a Slovak village in 1921. Four years later his father, a carpenter and one of the founders of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, sold the family's belongings and emigrated to the Soviet Union along with other idealists who wanted to help build the first Communist nation.

Mr. Dubcek thus spent all his formative years in the Soviet Union before returning to Czechoslovakia with his family at the age of 17. He subsequently joined the Slovak resistance in World War II. In 1949 Mr. Dubcek got his first significant party post as a district secretary in Slovakia. In 1951 he advanced to candidate membership in the Slovak party Central Committee and in 1953 to the post of regional secretary in central Slovakia.

Two years later he fell from favor—and from his positions. He improved his time, however, by attending (1955-1958) — and graduating with honors from—the Soviet Communist Party high-political school in Moscow.

Career picks up

On his return to Czechoslovakia his career picked up immediately. He was elected a full member of the Slovak Central Committee and of the Czechoslovak Central Committee, and a candidate member of the Slovak Politburo. A year later he assumed the important position of first party secretary of Bratislava, the Slovak capital.

In 1960 Mr. Dubcek became a Central Committee secretary in Prague, and by 1963 he advanced to the top party post in Slovakia, First Secretary, and to full membership in the Czechoslovak Presidium. At that point he was one of the top 15 or so party leaders in the country, if one of the less conspicuous of them.

Dubcek sparks argument

The chronology of the Dubcek rise means that he took no significant part in the Stalinist terror of the early '50's. Nor was he tarred with Mr. Novotny's brush. According to one knowledgeable source he actually became the Slovak First Secretary against Mr. Novotny's wish. This is possible, as 1963 was the year when the Slovaks became overtly restive and eventually managed to oust two of the most notorious old liners who had figured in Slovak affairs, Karol Bacilek, Mr. Dubcek's immediate predecessor as Slovak First Secretary, and Premier Viliam Siroky.

From 1963 on the Slovak party was in stubborn opposition to Mr. Novotny on several counts, including especially economic policy and demands for full rehabilitation of those Slovak Communists imprisoned in the Stalinist period and the names of those executed cleared.

Some Slovaks thought Mr. Dubcek went too slowly and discreetly in his championing of these causes against Mr. Novotny. But it seems clear that the Slovak leader was working away on these issues in his own quiet way. Certainly he failed to carry out some orders from Prague in the ideological and cultural realm. The Slovak literary journal, Kulturny Zivot — with some fits and starts—became the spearhead of reform agitation in the country.

In October of 1967 Mr. Dubcek rose in the famous Central Committee session that unleashed all the subsequent events and criticized a document on the role of the party.

His comments sparked a raging argument. Other anti-Novotny groups—the South Moravians, would-be successors to Mr. Novotny who thought he had outlasted his time, and men of various persuasions who smarted under his arbitrary personal rule—joined the Slovaks in the coalition that in three months ended Mr. Novotny's 14-year reign.

Election a surprise

Mr. Dubcek's election in January as Mr. Novotny's successor was a surprise to everyone, including probably Mr. Dubcek himself, who had not lobbied for the post. He was, in fact, a compromise stopgap chosen primarily on the not-too-promising grounds that he had fewer enemies than any other possible candidate.

Once in the top party position Mr. Dubcek essentially presided over the forces that were loosed. He did, presumably, play a major role in the fateful decision to appeal for public help in deposing Mr. Novotny from the presidency in an effort to forestall any comeback by the old party boss. And Mr. Dubcek's lack of concern that the new forces might endanger his own position seems noteworthy in such a thoroughgoing party apparatus.

But Mr. Dubcek was — and is — no programmatic liberal. In effect he had no program at all. Before the Soviet-Czechoslovak crisis superceded such categories, he was usually thought of as a centrist or a middle of the roader.

What did fit in with Mr. Dubcek's basic character was the increasingly democratic method that came into play in Czechoslovakia this spring — especially, in Mr. Dubcek's eyes, insofar as this concerned the Communist Party itself.

While Mr. Dubcek was not the prime mover in launching investigation of the nightmare past of Stalinist injustices in order to rehabilitate those jailed or tortured, it seems clear that he wholeheartedly supports this attempt to rectify the party's sordid past. It seems clear, likewise, that as a matter of course he supports the legal process in areas ranging from across-the-board granting of passports (and hence the right to travel abroad) to unprecedented protection of minority rights within the Communist Party.

Firmness reported

Even if numerous apocryphal stories about him are discounted, Mr. Dubcek would still seem to deserve the favorable contrast that some Czechs are making between his courage and Eduard Benes's accession to the Germans in 1938.

Secondhand but judicious sources report, among other things, that the Czechoslovak leader rejected the first draft of a reply to the Warsaw letter as too soft and ordered a tougher one, and that at one point he even threatened to resign and walk out of the Cierna talks after the Russians were especially abusive.

But what of Mr. Dubcek and the future? Sources who know the party First Secretary say that he has grown a great deal with his position. But they still don't know quite how far he has transcended his narrow orthodox training as a party functionary.

Some trust him more

They think he does not have the intellectual grasp of some of his colleagues—but they trust him more. They therefore hope that his flexibility, his willingness to listen to all incoming ideas, and the relatively long time he takes to reach conclusions may be turned to advantage. In line with this, they would like to persuade him to build—or accept—a brain trust of young men of ideas.

On another count they acknowledge Mr. Dubcek's lack of ruthlessness as one key to his success so far. But they wonder if he will ever exploit his high prestige and popularity to assume active leadership in any situation less extreme than the Soviet threat —or whether he will let things slide by default. They wonder, too, how effective Mr. Dubcek will be once this year's euphoria and unity wear off and it comes down to the concrete programs—with their unpopular decisions and initial sacrifice—that are necessary if Czechoslovakia's rundown economy is to be overhauled.

Mr. Dubcek has confounded expectations up to this point, however, and one would be foolhardy indeed to hazard a guess as to what his future limitations—or potential —might be.

South African rift widens

By Reuters

Heilbron, South Africa

South African Prime Minister John Vorster has started a campaign to explain to the country a change in the government's traditional policy of apartheid at home and abroad.

He reaffirmed his outward-looking policy in a speech here Friday — the first of many he will make during the next two months.

At the same time another speech 100 miles away at Krugersdorp by his major antagonist, Dr. Albert Hertzog, brought into the open the far-reaching split in South Africa's ruling Nationalist Party.

Dr. Hertzog was fired as Health Minister when Mr. Vorster reorganized his Cabinet to clear dissident elements favoring rigid apartheid.

Dr. Vorster, in a speech covering the full range of South African policies, told a political meeting his government intended to pursue its diplomatic wooing of Black African states.

South African policy of establishing diplomatic links with Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland has been strongly attacked by right-wing elements on the ground it would eventually undermine the doctrine of separate development.

The news — briefly

International . . .

Moscow

The Soviet Union has resumed full-scale verbal warfare against Czechoslovakia with a charge that liberal forces in the country are stepping up subversive anti-Communist activities.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said the activities were on the increase despite decisions made at the six-nation Bratislava East European summit meeting earlier this month.

It warned the liberals, whom it dubbed "antisocialist reactionaries," that they and their foreign supporters would fail because the Czechoslovak workers were supported by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

Jerusalem

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem condemned rioting by Israeli youths in the Arab quarter of the city Sunday. General Dayan said the youths were "collaborating with the enemy."

The rioters smashed store and car windows and attacked Arabs in the streets, injuring several of them. The violence was touched off by three grenade explosions which injured nine Israelis.

Tay Ninh, South Vietnam

Allied forces declared Tay Ninh a "clean city" Monday after determining that an estimated 5,000-man North Vietnamese force which occupied a third of this city near Saigon had withdrawn.

An allied spokesman said the guerrillas were ordered to hold part of the provincial capital for three days. United States officers responsible for stopping infiltration say guerrillas attack Tay Ninh when they want to pin down allied forces so their main troops can slip past to Saigon.

Moscow

Typhoon Polly carrying torrential rains has lashed the Soviet far east, forcing evacuation of some families and damaging roads and other property, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Da Nang, Vietnam

A United States spokesman said 40 "agitators" had been moved from the riot-torn Marine brig in an attempt to restore order. Two prisoner riots occurred over the weekend. There were no serious injuries, Marine spokesmen said.

Nicosia, Cyprus

All 41 persons aboard were killed when an Egyptian airliner crashed into the Mediterranean between Cyprus and Egypt Sunday. The Soviet-built Antonov 24 was on a flight from Cairo to Damascus.

United States . . .

Washington

Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower remains in "extremely critical" condition and has suffered numerous episodes of irregular heart action since Sunday night, Army doctors reported Monday.

Chicago

Only one-fourth of Chicago's 4,434 taxis were in operation Monday as the Democratic National Convention's Credentials Committee opened its first day of hearings.

More than 5,400 drivers and 600 mechanics have struck the city's two largest cab companies and prospects for a settlement before the convention opens next Monday appear dim.

Meanwhile, a federal mediator reported "some progress" in talks aimed at ending the 103-day telephone strike here which has curtailed communications for the Democratic convention.

St. Petersburg, Fla.

Shotgun and pistol fire rang out through St. Petersburg's Southside Sunday night as the Gulf Coast city went through a third successive night of racial violence.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Peace and Freedom Party nominated Eldridge Cleaver as its presidential candidate but rejected his choice for a running mate in favor of regional candidates for vice-president.

Mr. Cleaver picked Jerry Rubin of New York, head of the Yippies—the Youth International party. But many delegates said Mr. Rubin would be unattractive as a serious candidate, so they voted to let each of 20 delegations choose a local vice-presidential candidate.

Chicago

The United Steelworkers Union, faced a Negro revolt that could blur the strong civil-rights stance of its leaders.

A protest by black members was expected at the union's week-long 14th Constitutional Convention which got under way Monday.

The protest was aimed, specifically, at forcing appointment of a Negro to the policymaking executive board, and also getting more blacks into top staff posts.

News of Aug. 18 and 19 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

Grants for Negro students

By the Associated Press

New York

The American Newspaper Publishers Association has awarded $14,340 in small grants to 26 Negro journalism students in 18 universities throughout the country.

The foundation is financed by contributions from the Robert R. McCormick Charitable Trust in Chicago and seven newspapers.

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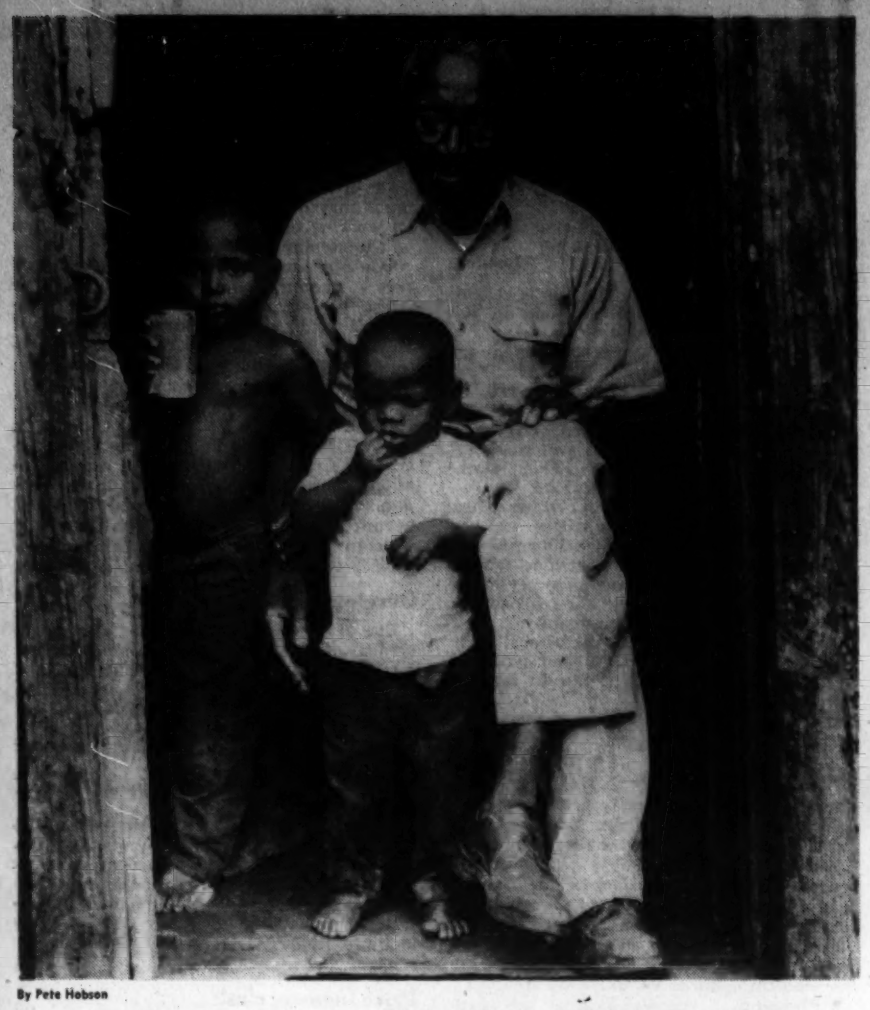

By Pete Hobson

Outlook troubled

James Anderson of Waverly, Va., and two neighbor boys are among those whose poverty community is the object of a volunteer, self-help rehabilitation project.

Virginia blacks undertake reconstruction of a town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Richmond, Va.

The Virginia unit of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is seeking a new way to dramatize the problems of poor people in their state — and in the nation.

Instead of building "resurrection cities" the organization is trying to upgrade the lives and surroundings of inhabitants of a desperately poor section of Waverly, Va. But lack of state cooperation is said to have hampered the self-help project.

The SCLC, which is currently "cataloguing the poverty areas across Virginia," chose the "Wye section of Waverly as the symbol of the existing conditions of the poor peculiar to Virginia." About 200 inhabitants (the majority are children) live mostly in crowded, fly-infested shacks with no water or sewage facilities. Health services are almost nonexistent and 20 percent of the children suffer from malnutrition, existing mainly on potatoes and bread.

School status noted

Wye is adjacent to and partially owned by a lumber company belonging to State Sen. Garland Gray of Waverly. Senator Gray helped win repeal of the compulsory schooling law in Virginia in 1954 and Waverly was one of the communities which never passed a compulsory schooling act of its own. Local white children went to private schools but nearly all the black school-age children of Wye are illiterate.

Low education means low earning power. The men mainly do poorly paid hourly work (ten work in Senator Gray's lumber company which also owns many houses in Wye) and the women work as domestics.

The Waverly project has generated considerable public interest and approval due to its self-help character. Black — and some white—volunteers from Richmond and elsewhere offered help and donations of food, clothing, and household goods. Families in Wye were advised that many were eligible for United States surplus food stamps.

Houses were cleaned up and Senator Gray announced that his company would begin work on building the first street in the area. Sources said the Gray company had planned the project for some time but construction had been delayed until now.

Outing held

"Operation Exposure" brought many children to the state capital for the first outing of their lives, although 35 youngsters were unable to attend for want of shoes or proper clothing. A special school was set up with volunteer teachers. Children were washed and scrubbed—often for the first time in months because overworked mothers hadn't had time to fetch water from the wells. And there was hope that the children could finally go to school after the state enacted a compulsory school-attendance law on June 28.

But volunteers have had difficulty coping with the need for technical and professional assistance, health programs, remedial education, etc. Nor can the SCLC provide adequate funds. Just to install a water system would cost each family an estimated $50, an impossible sum for a father of 17 children, for example, who is 13 months in arrears on his mortgage and whose last week's pay check totaled $43.62. According to project volunteers, only meaningful contact with municipal, state and federal government programs and remedial legislation can fully "resurrect" Wye.

But when Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. and members of the Virginia General Assembly were recently invited to Wye for a "get acquainted with poverty" tour the Governor had prior commitments and only the sole Negro state legislator turned up. The Rev. Curtis W. Harris, president of the Virginia SCLC now has called for a march on the capital in Richmond.

Pueblo lacked device to destroy secret gear

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles

The seizure of the USS Pueblo by North Korea was a great loss of secret material and devices but hasn't curtailed United States intelligence operations, Adm. John J. Hyland says.

★O'Brien looms as V-P possibility

Continued from Page 1

dential possibility surfaced. Mr. O'Brien is known to have expressed his interest.

Mr. O'Brien, like Senator McGovern, could do much to bring the Kennedy forces —and supporters—behind a Humphrey-led ticket.

Mr. O'Brien left his postmaster general position to become the chief charter of campaign strategy for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

When he made this move, Mr. O'Brien also made it clear that he was doing this with the "understanding" of his dear friend, Mr. Humphrey. This was, of course, before Mr. Johnson had pulled out of the race.

At that time Mr. O'Brien told a few members of the press, at a private gathering, that he hoped in the end to bring about a reconciliation between the administration and the Kennedy forces. He seemed to be envisioning a Johnson-Kennedy ticket.

Now, in part, he could help forge a Humphrey-Kennedy reunion by, himself, being in the second spot. Mr. Humphrey says he intends to restructure the Democratic National Committee if he is elected president. This would probably include the replacement of John M. Bailey as national chairman. Mr. O'Brien would seem to be a "natural" for the party-chairman job.

Adviser to presidents

In fact, he has been President Johnson's chief political adviser for several years. And he played that role under President Kennedy.

But Mr. O'Brien feels that he has had the experience of shaping high-level political strategy.

And he has had a Cabinet post.

Only the vice-presidency would loom as a new opportunity for him in public life, at least in Washington.

These are the things that Mr. O'Brien is known to feel today.

But what is also known is that Mr. Humphrey is listening, enough so to lift Mr. O'Brien to his top-priority list of possible running mates.

Mr. Humphrey is known also to be impressed with Mr. O'Brien's close ties with congressmen and senators, in the South as well as in the North.

He knows, too, that Mr. O'Brien as vice-president could be of invaluable assistance in getting Humphrey programs through Congress.

By a staff photographer

Lawrence F. O'Brien

Will he be switched from "campaign coordinator" to "running mate"?

★*Johnson eases Viet peace terms*

Continued from Page 1

for Hanoi, the administration has been letting it be known that it is impressed with various positive steps by Hanoi. It welcomes the fact that the Paris talks have been carried forward on a very free basis, going into substantive matters that Hanoi might well have refused to discuss, until the bombing was ended. Each side has been exposed to the views of the other. There is also an implication that although Hanoi was ready to launch its next offensive last month, it did not do so.

Role obscure

The role that American public opinion and campaign politics have played in this slow but distinct movement toward an accommodation with Hanoi is hard to measure. There is a wide difference of opinion in official as well as unofficial circles here over the extent to which the American electorate is committed to deescalation. Liberals incline to say this major shift of opinion since last winter is irreversible. Conservatives doubt it and expect trouble and hard bargaining from Hanoi.

But the political pressures are in no doubt. Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey has told associates and newsmen that he wants assurance of "restraint and reasonable response" from Hanoi. But he also gives the impression of a man who is eager to be "reasonable" himself and is reaching out for a basis for ending the bombing, rather than holding back and stiffening his terms as the bargaining progresses.

He has the problem of keeping the Kennedy-McGovern-McCarthy forces "within the house of the Democratic Party," as he puts it. Whether he would need significantly to move away from the Johnson position to reach compromise on a Vietnam plank for the platform is not clear. But the fact that the President's men now appear eager to see Hanoi speak out and appear themselves to reach out for settlement rather than hold back, holding the door wider for Hanoi to come through, may be a straw in the wind.

It is almost as if President Johnson, who appeared to stiffen his position toward Hanoi at the Honolulu conference of last month, was now leaning over to the other side of his policy, that of eagerness to move into the next stage of negotiation at Paris. He is known to think that once Hanoi has passed the present pressure point involving the decision to end the bombing, it will move on to another barricade and intrench itself there. But this is taken here as an expectable part of the bargaining process and although a future danger, not necessarily a fatal one.

Only after the Chicago convention will it be learned whether this is a tactical swing or a definite move by Mr. Johnson to hold the door wider open for Hanoi.

Japan plans to buy supersonic jet trainers

By Reuters

Tokyo

Japan has decided to purchase about 30 supersonic jet fighter trainers from the United States or France over the next three years, a Japanese newspaper reports.

A spokesman for the Japan Self-Defense Agency, however, declined to confirm or deny the report in the Yomiuri Shimbun newspaper.

The leading Japanese daily said the planes would be imported pending domestic production of a new supersonic jet fighter trainer under the current long-range, self-defense reinforcement program.

Yomiuri said the agency was interested in slecting Northrop's T-38-A and B trainers and French Jaguar's jet fighter trainer.

Nixon unity drive makes wires hum

By the Associated Press

San Diego, Calif.

Republican presidential nominee Richard M. Nixon pressed his long-distance unity drive with telephone calls to four GOP governors who once supported Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller for the White House.

Robert Ellsworth, Nixon's national political director, reported that each of them "indicated enthusiastic support and willingness to campaign."

Mr. Nixon talked with Govs. John H. Chafee of Rhode Island, John A. Love of Colorado, Daniel J. Evans of Washington, and Harold LeVander of Minnesota.

He also called Barry Goldwater, the 1964 GOP nominee, and Mr. Ellsworth said Mr. Goldwater would have a substantial role in seeking votes for the ticket, particularly in Arizona, where he is running for the Senate.

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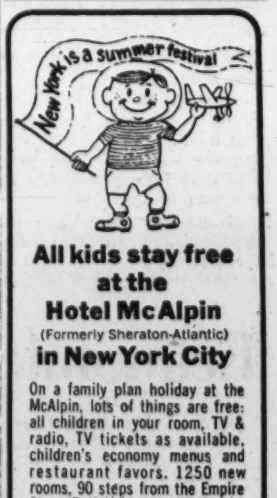

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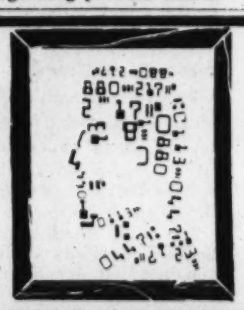

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East, West Germans set trade talks

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

Within the next few weeks West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller is expected to meet with the East German Foreign Trade Minister in the first Cabinet-level talks since Germany was divided.

Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger already has given a provisional green light for Professor Schiller to accept an invitation extended by Horst Sölle, East German Minister of Foreign Trade.

The invitation came in a letter—minus either salutation or signature—delivered to Dr. Schiller through the Office for Interzonal Trade in West Berlin.

Mr. Sölle's letter followed hints by Walter Ulbricht, chief of state of the (East) German Democratic Republic, that economic talks might be held free of political conditions.

It is on this basis—that neither political concessions nor recognition of East Germany come into question—that Dr. Kiesinger's Cabinet is expected Aug. 21 to approve the meeting.

Time and site open

When and where Dr. Schiller and Mr. Sölle might meet is open. Bonn, East Berlin, and the East German trade-fair city of Leipzig have been mentioned.

Speculation varies as to why Mr. Ulbricht may be ready to allow inter-German talks without political preconditions.

A logical reason would seem to be that the East Germans, to whom interzonal trade is extremely important, need to bring the exchange of goods into better balance. East German debts on interzonal trade have been piling up for years.

Mr. Ulbricht, following his unsuccessful efforts to crush liberalization in Czechoslovakia, also finds himself far out of line with much of the Communist world.

The East German leader's efforts to insulate Eastern Europe from West Germany have made Mr. Ulbricht unpopular in Yugoslavia, Romania, to some extent in Hungary and Bulgaria, and now Czechoslovakia.

Détente tide cited

Though politically secure at home, Mr. Ulbricht, it is reasoned here, cannot afford indefinitely to buck the tide of détente which gradually is percolating across much of Europe.

Thus, while pursuing trade matters of interest to East Germany, Mr. Ulbricht might prove to East European Communists that he, too, was willing to talk with West Germans.

Some Bonn skeptics hold that East Germany will cause the Schiller-Sölle talks to fail by introducing political conditions during the meeting. Mr. Ulbricht then could say that Bonn's vaunted new Eastern policy was in fact disguised old hat.

Whatever may be the outcome, a Schiller-Sölle meeting would move East German-West German relations to their closest and highest official level since Soviet occupation forces sealed off their zone and built a Communist German state out of it.

Postal questions, too

If the trade ministers do meet, postal ministers of the two Germanys also might come together. East Germany asserts that Bonn owes it about $250 million in postal debts, including $13 million for 1967 alone.

This springs from the fact that much more mail—preeminently food parcels—move from West to East Germany than the other way around.

This, in the East German view, produces postal revenues for Bonn, but only handling charges for East Germany. West German Minister of Posts Werner Dollinger conceded a debt but offered only about $4.25 million in payment for 1967.

Under cover of the broader trade talks, Mr. Dollinger and Rudolph Schultze, his East German counterpart, might discuss face to face an issue which to date has been only polemical.

Once Bonn began breaking up peripheral ice in Eastern Europe—that is, warming up its relations with non-German Communist states—it seemed only a matter of time until the thaw reached the heartland, Germany itself.

Sovereignty at issue

Politically, Bonn and East Berlin are as far apart as ever, with Mr. Ulbricht demanding recognition of East Germany as a sovereign state before normal relations can be established.

This Bonn refuses to accord. At this point, therefore, little may result from the Schiller-Sölle and Dollinger-Schultze talks, if in fact they take place at all.

Nonetheless, a sense of movement is in the air, precipitated by the relative mushrooming of West German influence in the so-called southern tier of Communist states.

Has success outmoded aims of British unions?

By John Alan May
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Trade unionism in Great Britain is reaching an extremely critical moment in its long and remarkable history.

This is, of course, the centenary year of the Trades Union Congress (TUC).

The TUC was founded when organizations of working people were still considered illegal; when many a wife toiled beside her husband underground in the coal mines of Scotland and Wales; when the 72-hour week was regarded as only reasonable.

An early leader of the TUC summed up its basic philosophy in these words:

"Notwithstanding all the teachings of political economists, all the doctrines taught by way of supply and demand, we say there is a greater doctrine overriding all those, and that is the doctrine of humanity."

Today—with many workers almost rich and its own Labour Party in political control—the question the TUC has to face is simply this:

Is its work not done? If so, is there any future for it?

Blackpool questions

And the TUC takes to its centenary conference at Blackpool Sept. 2-6 an acute awareness of still further challenges.

For the times themselves challenge all accepted political and economic institutions, in almost all the countries of the globe of ours.

In the particular case of the TUC, the three biggest challenges can each be summed up in three words:

- Planning.
- Productivity.
- Participation.

As a centralized organization, does the TUC have any effective role left in the formulation of a national economic plan?

Can planning in detail ever be reconciled with planning on a national scale?

Is it policy or productivity that, in practice, is the more important for economic growth?

Is not productivity, anyway, an essentially local phenomenon? In this way is it not just like participation? How can mililons of individuals "participate" in an organization that is small, selective, and centralized?

The echoes of these questions reverberate throughout the TUC's 100th annual report, which will be the basic document for debate at the Blackpool conference.

On planning, the TUC warns the government that it is not prepared to cooperate on working out a new national plan based on the assumption of a low rate of growth.

One consequence of that would be a high rate of unemployment.

The present hope of the government—"plan" would be too assured a word for it yet, until Economic Affairs Minister Peter Shore outlines the nation's medium-term prospects as he sees them in the fall—the present hope is for a 4 percent annual growth.

The TUC demands nothing less than 6 percent. Individual productivity is growing at about 6 percent, on the average. A widening gap between the rate of growth of individual productivity and the rate of growth of the economy must equal a lengthening line of jobless outside the employment exchanges.

Development unit hit

For this reason the report is strongly critical of the National Economic Development Council—"Neddy"—on which the TUC itself, politicians, financiers, economists, and businessmen are all represented.

Neddy, the TUC declares, is becoming just a talking shop, a sounding board for government policy.

It ought to be more a policymaking body, the TUC contends.

Yet, as things have worked out Neddy is becoming less important than its "little Neddies," the regional and local development councils. These can discuss issues they can actually influence—planning and productivity at factory level. Neddy itself, largely at the top, discusses things it can no longer influence.

Price-income clash

The TUC clashes with the government on prices and incomes, too. It runs its own wage-setting operation and does so very successfully. In one recent month the TUC gave judgments on 35 pay claims affecting more than a million trade unionists. So it does not accept the need for a government wage policy. Certainly not one backed up by powers to fine and imprison those who go against it, as the present policy is backed.

Finally the TUC knows it must help reform the trade-union movement. In its 101st year does this mean the TUC itself must accept that it has become but "a talking shop"?

If not, just how can it act in future to influence events in the decades ahead as decisively as it influenced them in the decades before?

★Viet Cong battle plans captured

Continued from Page 1

would have cut off American armor and troop reinforcements.

Four other major roads leading out of Saigon would have been blockaded. The Long Tau shipping channel, Saigon's only link with the sea for military and economic supplies, would have been disrupted by Communist frogmen, underwater demolition experts, and sampan gunboats.

Saigon would have been a city in flames; a capital detached from its own country.

The collection of documents captured by the United States Navy was the most valuable one to be seized by the allies to date in the war. It contained precise tactical information.

Basis for predictions

More than anything else, these documents seem to have formed the basis of official allied predictions—including those of President Johnson — that a Communist attack was being prepared; that the Communists had withdrawn some of their major units from the South only as a prelude to another mammoth offensive against either Saigon or government-held areas across the country.

The seizure of the documents was roughly comparable to—and only slightly less helpful to the allies—the defection of Viet Cong It. Col. Tran Van Dac.

Col. Dac tipped off the allies about the Communist battle plan to assault Saigon during their May offensive. With Colonel Dac's information, the allies crushed most of the May offiensive outside of Saigon proper, killing an estimated 16,000 Communists from early May to mid-June.

The captured Communist documents, dating from early June to mid-July, detail clearly the Communist plans to attack Saigon in late July or early August. They give the attack plans of Viet Cong Subregion Four, one of the five military subregions into which the Communists have divided the countryside around Saigon.

As early as mid-June, the documents indicate, the Viet Cong were formulating plans for their "third climaxing phase," presumably the third general offensive. They clearly unveiled an intention to attack Saigon. But none gave the exact date of the attack.

However, several stated varying times when the Viet Cong troops were to be ready to move for the attack on Saigon:

An exchange of letters between the First Viet Cong Regiment's commander and his political commissar said the troop movements were to begin the last week of July. The diary of the regimental chief of staff said the movements should start August 1. And the diary of the deputy political commissar of the regiment said, "We should be ready to move on August 5."

The seized documents dovetailed neatly with the capture four days earlier of one of the regiment's executive officers, Le Ngoc Diep. He was captured on July 17 after having completed a reconnaissance mission covering the Newport dock area outside saigon, the Vietnamese naval headquarters on Saigon's waterfront and a radio station in the Ninth Precinct.

In his interrogation, Diep said that in early June his unit had received orders it would attack Saigon between July 19 and Aug. 1.

Strategy outlined

From the documents and Colonel Diep the allies learned that the battle plan for the 1st Regiment called for two-thirds of the unit to spearhead into the Ninth Precinct of Saigon and the nearby approaches to the Bien Hoa highway.

The Ninth Precinct is the newest addition to the Saigon city limits. Relatively lightly populated, it lies across the Saigon River from the city proper and is comprised of a mixture of rural huts and landscape as well as slums.

It would be one of the easiest precincts to attack. And from there, downtown Saigon and the Saigon port across the Saigon River would be highly vulnerable.

Part of the prebattle preparations included alerting underground elements in the Ninth Precinct.

In addition, within the past week Viet Cong leaflets have shown up in the Fourth Precinct, calling for the port workers to be the vanguard of the revolution. In the nearby Thi Nghi section of Saigon, near the Bien Hoa highway, other leaflets have warned Vietnamese residents to refrain from listening to Vietnamese Government radio and television broadcasts.

Academy spotted

A July 13 entry in one document stated that the 1st Regiment was to break through the Ninth Precinct on the first day of the offiensive. This was to be accomplished either by infiltration of small elements of regulars, or by an all-out assault.

Some documents said the units were to hold their positions for two days; others, not specifying the areas, mentioned a full month of fighting.

These two battalions of the 1st Regiment (it has three battalions in all) were also to attack the west side of the Bien Hao highway and the Thu Duc district—which contains the generators supplying electrical power for Saigon.

In a unique move, the regiment's other battalion was to attack the Thu Duc Officers Academy and a Vietnamese Army installation at Long Thanh. Viet Cong mechanized units in this battalion were to attempt to seize the government's armored vehicles and drive them away. During the Tet offensive, the Communists also planned to seize allied armor and trucks—but never came close to succeeding.

Units described

In all the 1st Regiment was to push 800 infantrymen into the attack—a very low number for any infantry regiment.

A group of 180 men from one battalion was to attack the Ninth Precinct; another battalion of 250 men was to operate with a group of rocket gunners, a 200-man sapper (sabotage) unit, and an 80-man autonomous sapper company.

Also, special units operating with the headquarters in the Ninth Precinct area were listed as: a 65-man company of antiaircraft weapons; a 45-man company with 75 mm. recoilless rifles; a 55-man company with 82 mm mortars; a 50-man company of engineers; a 25-man company of signal corpsmen; a 35-man reconnaisance company; a 35-man transportation company: and a 20-man company of medical corpsmen.

Coordinated attack plan

The Subregion Four plan also coodinated the First Regiment's attack with that of a sister regiment—the Fourth Regiment of the Viet Cong Fifth Division. This unit was to counterattack allied units rushing toward the Ninth Precinct and the Bien Hoa Bridge area; to tie down other American and Vietnamese units outside the city.

While these two regiments were at work, the Viet Cong high command was to direct attacks at various major targets. These were:

- The giant United States Army complex of Long Binh, which includes a huge ammunition depot.
- The Bien Hoa and Vung Tau Air Bases, headquarters of the U.S. Army Ninth Division (which would have been rushed in to reinforce Saigon).
- The First Precinct of Saigon, which includes major government offices and the "Fifth Avenue" of Saigon, called Tu Do Street.

Because these important targets were directly under the control of the Viet Cong high command, allied sources believe special rocket or artillery units were to be used.

Substantial shipments

Also in preparation for the assaults, the Viet Cong were busily engaged in transporting and storing rockets and other munitions. In general, however, the full supply of weapons and munitions authorized for subregion four had not been received.

In June and July, the subregion received 500 AK-47 automatic weapons; it was supposed to receive 800 of them. Up to the end of July, it had received 20 mortars; it wanted 28.

Nonetheless the weaponry received was still substantial. As of June 4, subregion four had stockpiled 5,440 rounds of 82 and 60 mm mortar; 2024 B-40 rocket rounds; 1160 B-41 rocket rounds; 645 rounds of 75 mm recoilless rifle ammo; 452 rounds of 122 and 107 mm rocket ammo; nearly 10 tons of TNT; and more than seven tons of plastic explosives.

Later, on July 12, the subregion received another shipment of 27 tons of ordnance supplies, including 57 complete 122 mm rocket lauchers.

Successfully placed in strategic areas, all this was enough ordnance and explosives to literally blow Saigon sky high.

Detailed instructions

The battle plan also was detailed enough to specify the amounts of food and ammunition each soldier should carry into the attack. Each trooper was to carry one compressed rice loaf, a three-day supply of uncooked rice, and one quart of cooked, but dehydrated rice.

Also, each soldier was to carry three loads of ammunition, instead of his usual two. During the peak of the attack, more ammunition would be resupplied and each soldier would then be issued five loads.

One set of instructions had been sent to the food suppliers to stockpile enough food to last for one month.

It was this detailed battle plan which seems to have crystallized the Johnson administration's predictions—that the Communists not only had the capability of attacking, but also clearly intended to do so. Hence, it seems, the reluctance of the administration to accept at face value the Communist claims of deescalating the war.

This battle plan for Subregion Four also dovetailed with "hundreds and hundreds" of other pieces of firsthand evidence clearly revealing the Communist intention of attacking Saigon, informed sources report.

While the battle plan for Saigon, and the Communist intention to execute the plan, was relatively clear at the time, it remains uncertain now whether the Communists will still attempt some sort of an offensive into the Saigon area or elsewhere. The situation would seem to hinge on three questions:

Can the allied troops continue to spoil the Communist attack?

Will the super-politics at Paris now preclude the Communists from even attempting to attack?

Or will the Communsts simply postpone the offensive until later, hoping to prepare themselves better for a more decisive phase?

Economic issues sharpen in Canada

By Bruce Hutchison
Canadian special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Canada's newly elected Parliament will meet for the first time on Sept. 12 to face an alarming rash of strikes, a rapidly rising price level, and a relatively high rate of unemployment.

Having settled a recent strike in the postal service, the government has refused to intervene in a strike of grain handlers which blocks the movement of Canadian wheat as a new crop ripens, or in a threatened strike by the pilots of Air Canada.

But pressure on the government to settle these and several other major industrial disputes is mounting and may produce a vigorous debate in Parliament.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau rejected the demand of Opposition leader Robert Stanfield for an immediate parliamentary session to consider the nation's problems.

The government, Mr. Trudeau said, would go ahead with a massive program of legislation in an orderly way.

Canadians warned

He warned Canadians, however, that wage increases of 6 to 7 percent granted in some government services must not be considered guidelines for the future when productivity was not increasing at anything like the same rate.

An official board to review wages and prices, without the power to fix them, would be established later in the year, he indicated.

The first effect of higher wages in the mail service will be an increase in postal rates, probably before the end of the year.

This news followed a rise in the cost-of-living index to a record peak during July with an unemployment rate of 4.5 percent of the labor force.

Wage increases over most of the economy this year ensure still higher prices later on. And now the Canadian taxpayer is wondering whether his taxes will go up, too, in the government's autumn budget.

While grappling with economic problems, the government has begun what Mr. Trudeau calls "intensive work" on the possible recognition of Communist China.

Approach discussed

Initial contacts with the Chinese Communist Government may be made on a nonofficial basis by "third parties," Mr. Trudeau said, and it might not be useful to disclose these efforts at the start.

The Chinese people, he added, have "infinite patience" and Canadians would be wise to imitate it.

Presumably Canada's plan to recognize Communist China, if satisfactory terms are arranged, would be high on the agenda of a proposed meeting between Mr. Trudeau and President Johnson in Washington before the United States election. The Prime Minister said the usefulness of such a conference was being explored now.

With all this business under way and many urgent national problems unsolved, Canada is about to enter an autumn of intensive political activity and strenuous argument in an untried Parliament.

Curb asked in memory control

By Robert C. Cowen
Natural science editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

Dr. David Krech hopes he's talking through his hat when he projects his field of research into the future.

He works with chemical control of memory. And the future he envisions seems rife wih possibilities for misuse of such control.

He wishes he were wrong in the forecast. But he doubts that he is. So he is stumping now for greater public control of his own research field.

As the University of California psychologist explained during a recent interview:

- It may one day be possible for police to give prisoners a drug that would wipe out all memory of brutal questioning.
- While such a development is only speculation, it is horrifying enough to justify strict control of research that might lead to it.
- Many scientists and doctors would resent such control. But all of society should have a say in this. "Social policy on these matters shouldn't be scribbled on the prescription pad."

The prospect of memory control arises because physiologists now believe that permanent memory involves chemicals.

"For every memory in our minds, there is a specific chemical," Dr. Krech explained. "By chemical, I mean that there are millions of specific proteins involved. For every distinguishable memory element, there's a protein.

"Now this is just speculation. But it is generally conceived that memory involves two basic processes.

Experiments on animals

"Short-term memory is an electrical phenomenon. It's a reverberation process, a unique pattern of firings of neurons in the brain that feeds back to be self-sustaining.

"While this is going on, it is memory. It will decay with time and the memory fades.

"But it can initiate synthesis of these chemicals of the permanent memory. Once these proteins are formed, you're stuck with the memory for a long time."

If memory does operate this way as far as brain functions are concerned, then memory formation might be blocked or enhanced when protein formation were blocked or strengthened.

One way to block the process would be to disrupt the brain with an electric shock before long-term memories were formed. Another way would be to use chemicals that inhibit protein formation. They're called antimetabolites or antiproteins.

In experiments with certain animals, the brain disruption and the antiproteins do seem to interfere with memory formation.

"I can project this research and I can't help envisioning a horrible future," Dr. Krech said.

"It may well be possible to develop such antimetabolite drugs for use with humans. Then, say, police take you into the station. They give you this drug and then beat you with rubber hoses to get certain information out of you. You will know it at the time. But you will not remember the beating. You will not even remember the policeman's face.

Criticism heard

"Or you can imagine people who could do certain tasks under instruction and do them well. But they would be treated so as to form no permanent memory of what happened during the day. They would develop no aspirations, no frustrations or complaints to raise awkward problems.

Dr. Krech admitted he is indulging in pure speculation. But he added, "I can't help fantasizing a horrible future like this when I know the potential of today's research trends. Scientists who perceive such things should alert the public. I feel strongly about this."

He acknowledges that many other scientists criticize him because of his forecasts and desire for research controls. He explains that "It's because I'm talking about something not here yet. I wish I were talking through my hat. But I expect my predictions are better than they think they are.

"So far, there have been no human experiments. We know this works with rats, with mice, and with goldfish. We won't know whether or how it works with humans until we try it.

"But, without evidence, we can't assume it won't work with humans. So I don't think I'm crackpot to warn about possible use with humans."

Then there is the prospect of memory-enhancement drugs. Here Dr. Krech thinks a breakthrough may come quickly.

Breakthrough expected

He noted that, "Many people, especially drug houses, are trying out many substances to find memory aids. Here they are trying them on people.

"I think drug houses are going to make a hit and put something out before we can explain why it works. It's a well-defined problem. They know the general area in which to look. I think they'll make a hit soon."

But it is the antiprotein drugs, the memory suppressors, that make Dr. Krech urge the imposition of research controls.

Such control, he said, "is not solely the scientists' concern. It is their concern. But all of society should worry about it, too.

"I would, for example, not want to leave this in the hands of the medical profession. Social policy on these matters shouldn't be scribbled on the prescription pad. Doctors have too narrow a view.

Rising efficiency

"I think this whole area of research should be under strict supervision. Orthodox scientists will scream. They will say bureaucrats should not control research. Why shouldn't they? They represent the people. They should know intimately what is going on."

To Dr. Krech, the issue boils down to one of man recognizing the temptations of power and of taking sensible steps to resist them.

"There is nothing new in using drugs to control people," he observed. "But with our new technology, we are going to be a lot more efficient in our evildoing. Perhaps that's what's new.

"It is well said that knowledge is power. If man has power, he will be tempted to use it. And temptation we find hard to resist. Let's realize this. Let's see if we can't do something about it now.

"Where would we be without the drug-control and pure-food laws we do have? I'm sure these were opposed as restricting scientific research.

"Because of our increased technology, this kind of control is a question of survival for everyone. It's a question of man's self-control."

By John Littlewood, staff photographer

Modern living

The George Washington Bridge Apartments sit on air rights astride a freeway. Looking out on the Hudson River, residents have a pleasant view of New Jersey and the busy George Washington Bridge.

Thai leader reports Red airbase raid foiled

By the Associated Press

Bangkok

Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn said here that Thai security forces had foiled a planned Communist attack on the United States-Thai Nakorn airbase in northeast Thailand.

He said the attack was to have been launched this month in a raid similar to one July 27 when an attack on the Udorn airbase killed a Thai security guard. Four Americans were wounded and two planes were damaged.

Speaking at his weekly news conference, Prime Minister Thanom said 12 persons had been arrested in connection with the plot and three maps of the base and four keys to ammunition bunkers were seized.

He also said six Lao officials in the town of Takhek, across the river from Nakorn Phanom, had been implicated in the plot.

Good food reasonably still possible in Europe

By David Beatie
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Unquestionable, luxury restaurants in Europe offer fine foods but prices are a bit steep for the tourist on a moderate budget. However, the tourist, in many instances, can get both quality and price if he shops around for the better restaurants outside the luxury classification.

Our own tour observations indicated that generally restaurant prices were a bit lower in Italy, Austria and, the Netherlands than they were in France, Belgium, Germany, England, and Spain — quality being comparable. This comparison applies primarily to dinner because usually the tourist can find appetizing sandwiches — or equivalent — at most restaurants at a somewhat moderate price.

In Italy there are small cafes called "trattorrias" and some of them serve fine food. In Rome there were two tratorrias within walking distance of our hotel where we had good Italian dinners for less than $4 for the two of us. This also included tip and cover charge; and in Italy cover charge has a literal meaning, the table being covered with a cloth. A dinner at our hotel dining room cost $8 (for two) but there wasn't that much difference in the food quality.

In Florence we found an attractive restaurant not far from our hotel where we had excellent Florentine food for a total of $3.64. In Venice our hotel included lunch and dinner in the daily charge. Food and service were good—along with the English—at a charge of approximately $18 per day for two.

* * *

Austria offers excellent food at prices lower than those of other European countries which we visited. Our Vienna hotel dining room charge for dinner for two—meat, vegetable, salad—was only $2.80.

Attached to our hotel in Salzburg was a hofbrau where Wiener Schnitzel and Apple Strudel could be had for $2.74—two servings. Also in Salzburg was a monastery which offered a full line of fish, sausage, cheese et cetera at ridiculously low prices. This was a popular afternoon gathering place for the natives; my wife and I had quite a time on less than $1.

We were in Salzburg in advance of the festival; and prices we paid might be lower than those prevailing during tourist peak.

In Cologne we ate at a luxury restaurant —at least the waiters wore tuxedos—which served some of the finest food we found in Europe. Although my wife had soup only, I had Chateaubriand (steak) and our total bill was only $3.79—without service charge and extra tip.

Amsterdam features many Indonesian and Chinese restaurants. One standout was a Chinese restaurant where we had sweet and sour pork, chow mein, and egg rolls, extra large servings, for only $3.43 for two.

At a tourist-catering Indonesian restaurant our bill was $5.88 but servings were so large neither of us attempted to eat all the food—and I can't remember names of the dishes.

In Amsterdam we had our first real breakfasts. Our residential hotel included breakfast with the room charge. Breakfast here included several kinds of bread, cheese, sausage, butter, marmalade, and ham cooked with two eggs, plus real coffee. It was a rare treat to start the day with a substantial breakfast.

Antwerp has quite a few small French restaurants; and, in one, we had an excellent meal — roast chicken, vegetable, and salad—for only $4.30. However, in Brussels, between trains, we had to resort to a luxury restaurant but orders of omelettes kept the price within our budget.

French restaurants in the upper-price bracket provide one cost escape: you can always order an omelette, have a good meal, and escape without straining the budget.

Food in London is comparatively high but the tourist can shop around for the smaller restaurants which cater to the price-conscious bracket. One of our best lunches was in a cafeteria—English style—which had the finest link sausage we've ever eaten. We had sufficient; and the cost was moderate. Dinners were much more expensive; and we weren't there long enough to shop around.

Our hotel in Pairs was near the Louvre in a neighborhood where small restaurants abound. Our most expensive restaurant meal there was in one of these small cafes. When we settled the bill was $6.13. However, it was an excellent meal.

Madrid presents more of a problem than the other cities listed unless the tourist can thrive on foods cooked in deep olive oil. The best moderately priced meal we had here was in an Italian restaurant near the Puerto del Sol. The food was good and price moderate.

Some of the guide books, particularly "Europe on $5 a Day" list restaurants, classifications, and prices. These listings can help the tourist stay within a predetermined budget.

Loch Lomond marina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Loch Lomond, Scotland

A new entertainment and boating center has been set up on a promontory at the southern end of song-famed Loch Lomond.

For tourists and vacationers, it offers food, refreshments, moorings, entertainment, and overnight accommodation.

Each summer an armada of small craft descends on Loch Lomond for the sailing season. The new marina, said to be the first of its kind in Scotland, offers moorings for about 100 craft.

Tourists can look in for a snack or a full a la carte meal, and listen to Scottish music with the hills and banks of the loch providing a magnificent backdrop.

Gem hunt sparkles in Ceylon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ratnapura, Ceylon

In Ceylon, tourists may watch every stage of gem production from mining to polishing and setting.

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Package tours made through travel agents in Ceylon include transportation in a private car, a visit to a rubber plantation, the gem pits, gemming areas along the Kalu Ganga River, the gem museum in Ratnapura, admission to gem shops, and rest-house charges for room and food. Rates run about $18.50 a person single, or in groups up to seven persons, and $15 a person for eight or more on a one-day trip.

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Quiet New Brunswick villages pose beside booming sea

Travel editor's diary

by Lasrett T. Morris

St. Andrews by the Sea, N. B.

There is one of nature's phenomena in this province of which the people and visitors alike are constantly aware — the surging tides of the sea.

For nowhere in the world, so they say, are there tides so high, ranging anywhere from 27 to 40 feet.

As you drive along the seacoast it seems as though one moment barnacle and seaweed-covered rocks are exposed only to be covered seconds later by an onrushing sea.

It is a thrilling sight to watch a bore rushing violently into channel or inlet, carrying everything in its path. There's no stopping it as King Canute so wisely knew and demonstrated to his people.

New Brunswick refers to itself as the "Picture Province" and with its many seaside hamlets and villages, lobster pots piled on piers, fishing nets drying, and steepled churches, the camera can be well put to use.

This resort by the sea is the last stop on our week's tour of New Brunswick. We drove here after spending a night on Grand Manan Island, a salty, sleepy community reached by a spic-and-span ferry which sails during the summer twice a day from Blacks Harbor. The cost is $2.45 per person and $5 for an automobile. The ferry leaves at 10:45 a.m. and 2:45 p.m. They advertise that no reservations are needed and usually from Blacks Harbor it is not necessary. However, on our return we found that in order to be sure of a place on the ferry we had to park our car in line the night before. Reservations for the return trip can only be made on the Grand Manan side for the return trip.

It is a pleasant sail of an hour and three-quarters. Refreshments are available from the ferry kitchen.

Grand Manan has no imposing hotel. There are guest homes and a new motel appropriately named the Surfside. The chief industry here is fishing and lobstering. The lobster season is from Nov. 15 to June 15.

Among the principal catches are haddock, cod, and herring, the latter being processed in long, windowless sheds as smokehouses.

♦ ♦ ♦

It doesn't take long to run out of road on this island, an island 15 miles long and 6 miles wide. The main roads are hard-topped with the exception of the extension to South Head. Brief visits to Sea Cove, Grand Harbour, and Woodwards Cove reveal the flavor of the sea and the harvest from it both visually and aromatically.

On Friday and Saturday the fishing fleet of 100 boats returns to Grand Manan Island, a colorful sight as the men of the sea tie up at their moorings and discharge their catch.

Grand Manan will not appeal to everyone, especially those who have to be entertained or looking for continuous activity. It is a quiet, peaceful place where those who love the sea and a leisurely tempo will find refreshment and rejuvenation if for only a visit of a day or two.

It is a short drive from Blacks Harbor to St. Andrews by the Sea and the Algonquin Hotel, a Canadian Pacific operation. It has been my experience over the years that one can't go wrong, so to speak, in selecting a hotel operated by the Canadian Pacific. The Algonquin is no "spring chicken" yet it has been kept immaculately over the years. The college students they employ are well trained and provide good service and a youthful touch.

Just why the hotel was built on the spot it is I couldn't find out as it is not "hard by the sea" as an old sea dog might put it. In fact, the ocean cannot be seen from its spacious porch or well-landscaped grounds directly in front of the hotel. Only when you get on the third or fourth floor can the ocean be seen.

They say in their brochure that "swimming is unique at the Algonquin" and they are so right. It is a private beach at Katy's Cove, a short walk through the woods. "The clear blue salt water is maintained at a constant level by lock gates and the temperature is between 68 and 72 degrees. The beach is freshly washed sand."

The gates, of course, control these New Brunswick tides from taking all the water out to sea, leaving no place for guests to as much as get their toes wet.

There are two golf courses—a nine-holer and a championship 18-hole course. These are a mile from the hotel. There are many pleasant views of the sea. The greens fee is $5 for the 18-hole course. If you stay at the hotel for six days special rates go into effect.

♦ ♦ ♦

St. Andrews by the Sea is a tranquil community with the usual gift shops carrying some of New Brunswick's handicrafts. You get the feeling as you walk down its main street of shops and old houses that much hasn't changed here since the Penobscot United Empire Loyalists founded it in 1783. Many of their descendants still live here.

Among the points of interest are the Block House, built during the War of 1812; the County Court House and Jail, started in 1832; the Greenock Presbyterian Church, built in 1824; and the Sir James Dunn Arena offering recreational facilities for bowling, ice skating, curling, and hockey.

There is a unique road here—the Bar Road "under the ocean." It only can be traveled on at low tide and joins the mainland with Minister's Island.

A motor trip in New Brunswick is relatively inexpensive for the United States citizen. The United States dollar is worth about $1.07 in Canadian currency. Food and lodging is lower than in comparable United States towns and cities and the quality certainly good. In many of the places we had meals the food was home cooked, the pies especially outstanding.

New Brunswick's Fundy National Park is one of its feature attractions. Every facilitiy has been provided here for the visitor.

As a host province, New Brunswick exudes friendliness and hospitality to the traveler—one of the most important ingredients in the recipe of making the stranger feel he wants to return.

Boundary water

St. Andrews by the Sea faces the tidal St. Croix River, which forms the United States-Canadian border, while its notable resort, Canadian Pacific's Algonquin Hotel (middle left), lies somewhat inland.

Harpers Ferry retains antebellum flavor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Harpers Ferry, W.Va.

This little town of Harpers Ferry, W.Va., a quiet mountain town just across the Maryland border, hasn't changed very much in a century.

National attention was focused here in October, 1859, when a fanatic New England abolitionist and civil-rights leader named John Brown set the stage for the Civil War by making an unsuccessful raid here and put Harpers Ferry into American history books.

Brown originally intended to free the slaves and set up a Negro state in the West Virginia hills. He picked Harpers Ferry as a strategic spot near the Mason-Dixon line. His goal was to capture arms for the revolt from the United States armory here, to arm his guerrilla force.

Under cover of darkness, John Brown along with 18 men and a wagon of supplies managed to capture Harpers Ferry after cutting the telegraph lines. Brown's "army" fought on in the fire-engine house of the federal armory, which still stands today as a historical monument.

After a day or so of fighting in which Brown's force was all but wiped out, a detachment of 90 marines from Washington, commanded by Col. Robert E. Lee and Lt. J. E. B. Stuart, both of whom were to lead the Confederate Armies in the Civil War, stormed the firehouse and captured John Brown and his surviving followers.

A week after the raid, John Brown was tried for treason against Virginia, for murder, and for conspiring to start an insurrection. Brown denied himself a plea of insanity. He was found guilty.

In spite of high feeling on both sides on the eve of the Civil War, John Brown and his comrades were sentenced to capital punishment at nearby Charles Town on Dec. 2, 1859. And the now-famous town of Harpers Ferry became a rallying cry between North and South.

Today, Harpers Ferry has become a National Historical Park, many of the historic buildings have been restored for tourists to see on a brief walking tour, including the firehouse where John Brown staged his famous raid more than a century ago.

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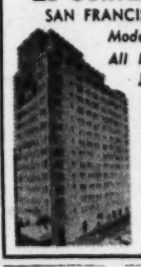

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Excursion ships ply New Orleans waterfront

By David LePage
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans

For a gull's eye view of New Orleans, complete with fresh breezes and good vantage points for photos, take one of the excursion boats which regularly leave Canal Street for cruises on the Mississippi.

A 2½-hour trip takes in the immediate vicinity of the city. The cruise boats start down river, turn at the Chalmette Battlefield, return past Canal Street, and proceed upstream to the grain elevators and cotton docks.

Closeups of oceangoing ships berthed in the nation's second-largest port vie with a wide range of scenes along the shore. For the latter, closeups are easier with binoculars, which add a great deal to one's enjoyment on the 30-mile cruise.

For photo fans there are some rare vantage points for "shots" of things on the shore including the Cabildo, Presbytere, and St. Louis Cathedral together. A telephoto lens is recommended.

Another "shot" is the city's newest landmark, the Trade Mart Tower, focal point of the still-in-process International Center. You'll have three chances to snap this landmark, the first just as the boat is leaving, again when it comes back past Canal Street, and then when it returns.

You will probably use a normal lens on this one, so be ready to switch to the telephoto quickly for the Jackson Square buildings.

Offbeat sights abound for the general sightseer, and there's no more relaxing way to see them than from a deck chair. There are levees, squatters' cabins, boys swimming off piers, the world's longest railroad bridge, a wide variety of ships, floating drydocks, and the world's largest grain-export elevator.

The large steamer President, operated by Streckfus Steamers, has a snack bar and all sorts of running room for children.

A smaller cruiser, the Voyageur, is air-conditioned. The latter is operated by Louisiana Cruises, Inc. Both companies offer all-day trips down to the bayou country as well.

For the technically minded, a fact-filled booklet is on sale for 50 cents aboard the President. Buy it before you set sail, rather than afterward, and it will help you absorb more of the guide's running commentary.

By David LePage

Whistle close-up

An excursionist blocks her ears as the President's whistle sounds announcing its departure on a popular tour of the port of New Orleans up and down the Mississippi River.

African lodging

The Wabe Shabelle in Addis Ababa and the Imperial in Asmara are two modern hotels recently opened in Ethiopia. They provide 160 more first-class rooms for the increasing numbers of tourists from the United States and other parts of the world.

Guided hikes pique interest in park lore

By Jean Truscott
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Next year will mark the 50th anniversary of the introduction into this country of a "natural" and extremely enjoyable activity in our parks and forests—the learn-while-you-walk nature hike.

It was in 1919 that Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Goethe, financiers, philanthropists, nature lovers, and education buffs, started nature hikes in the summer project they called their Tahoe Laboratory at Lake Tahoe, Calif. There they induced six resort owners to sponsor and Drs. Harold Bryant and Loye Miller, both eminent naturalists, to conduct and interpret these hikes. The daytime hikes and nightly lectures were scheduled for a different resort each weekday.

Stephen T. Mather, then director of the National Park Service, accidentally encountered the program at Fallen Leaf Lodge adjoining Lake Tahoe late in 1919's summer. He persuaded the Goethes to transfer the program to his "pet" park, Yosemite, for the 1920 season. From Yosemite, nature hikes spread countrywide till today they crisscross city and county parks, state and national parks and forests, even to some private industry lands such as lumber companies' forest stands.

Two kinds of nature hikes stand out.

The conducted hike was the one introduced by the Goethes, based on some they had observed prior to World War I in Switzerland, Norway and Denmark, Great Britain, Holland, and Germany. In those countries such an activity was used as a tool in teaching both natural sciences and patriotic love of country, as a reward to special classes, and for pure enjoyment and recreation as well.

A conducted hike is most often led by a ranger-naturalist, whether a full-time or seasonal employee of the parks. With his specialized knowledge of the terrain, flora, and fauna of the region, and most likely a genuine ability to impart that knowledge, he can really spark a group's interest. Once that interest is aroused, learning all sorts of facts — from why a certain stratum of rock tilts at an impossible angle to how a species of plant can grow without chlorophyl — becomes exciting fun, something added to basic enjoyment of the outdoor world.

The self-guided nature hike is more an American outgrowth of the transplanted conducted hike. In it a hiker takes a prepared, number-posted path while following numbered paragraphs in a booklet he has picked up at the start. Thus he can read about Item No. 2 that this scale lichen often grows above timberline, disintegrates rocks, and forms the first soil in which mosses grow, or about Item No. 14 that a red fir grows from 80 to 150 feet, that a gum (Canadian Balsam) is harvested from the young trees, and that the wood is used for mine timbers and other lumber.

Signs are sometimes used instead of pamphlets and numbered posts.

There are two advantages to the self-guided hike, of course. One is that it is on a demand, not scheduled, basis; it's there whenever interested people want to enjoy it. The other is that it costs considerably less to provide pamphlets, posts, or permanent signs than to pay the salaries of trained naturalists.

The naturalist-led hike has two advantages that balance, though. One is the enthusiasm of a person dedicated to his field. The other is flexibility, the ability to tailor comments to audience and conditions. And these are certainly not to be overlooked or undervalued.

United States Forest Service

'And now, folks . . .'

A forest naturalist brings his group walking the Redfish Lake area to a halt, as he explains the view in the Sawtooth National Forest in Idaho. One hiker sits it out.

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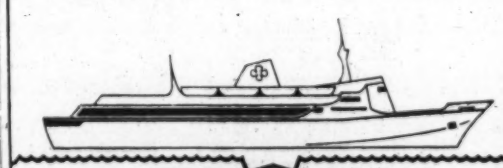

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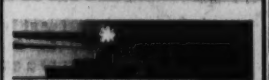

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Port-Bou idle

I was brought up to think that idle moments are wicked moments; one should always be diligent. The poet's line about those "who only stand and wait" never struck me as sufficiently exacting. Why should one wait who could be working? But I had never stopped in Port-Bou.

It is by the indirect method that I always seem to be learning my best lessons, by the direct way rarely. Somebody said once, for my comfort, that detours are often more scenic than the principal route. This raises, of course, value questions quite beyond the present essay. My training in making moments count has for premise the assumption that "getting somewhere" means getting there fast. I am beginning to believe, and Port-Bou reinforces it, that being somebody counts for more than getting somewhere, and that standing still, if not the whole of it, is often justified.

♪ ♪ ♪

My experience as an American journalist with European errands might have shown me. One writes a letter in advance, one arrives in Paris or Bucharest at the moment specified, seeks to confirm the engagement by telephone, finds one's correspondent delighted but surprised that one has actually come. One pursues the matter by telephone several times. Finally there takes place the anticipated confrontation, if not soon at least within the week.

At home, meaning in Hollywood, it goes differently. One telephones. The answering secretary consults her boss's book. A time is set for the same day. One keeps, that day, not one engagement but three or four, and everybody concerned takes it for granted that one is in a hurry and must always be going somewhere else.

Probably neither approach has proven merit. The European businessman who asks me to wait until next week, even though he knows I must be leaving the next day, is trying to tell me that everything will be better, riper, more worthwhile, for the delay. And he gives an impression of tranquillity by his casual tone that half persuades me. I happen to know, though, that his inner office operates in a fine frenzy and that his American counterpart, more rushed, actually has affairs somewhat better in hand.

But this isn't my point; and the gist of what I am after, and found at Port-Bou, isn't either American or European. It is not a matter of schedules or appointments. It amounts, rather, to readiness to enjoy the unexpected and to make enlarging experiences out of surprise diversions. As at Port-Bou, and chiefly as with The Artist whom we met there.

♪ ♪ ♪

For those who have never been there, or who have hurried through as we have previously, Port-Bou is a tiny town on the Spanish-French frontier, skirting a rocky Mediterranean cove and backed by the Pyrenees. It calls itself "The Gateway to the Costa Brava." Tourists pour through it yearly by the tens of thousands, and since Spain was once eager to prevent Napoleon from moving into the Peninsula, and laid train tracks of wider gauge than normal, travelers who cross the border have to walk. Port-Bou is the place they leave the Spanish trains and Cerbère its French equivalent.

My wife and I arrived at the frontier from Barcelona one spring day recently, with no reason to doubt we would walk across the border and catch a waiting French train. But the porter said, as we drew up in Port-Bou, "Terminado." He may have been trying to explain, but our comprehension went no further. Other passengers, French and Spanish, shared our bafflement. We had seen nothing in Barcelona newspapers to the effect that students and unionists had agreed to bring France to a standstill.

For the next half hour, the little Port-Bou station was hectic, and, as with all hectic happenings, nothing proved consequential. Rumors floated in by waves. We joined forces with a physician from Perpignon, whose English was the most reassuring sound around us, and took a taxi to Cerbère. Evidently he counted on someone from home coming to fetch him. We wanted to be in France and thought ten kilometers would make a difference. When we got there, the Spanish taxi driver persuaded us we would be better off in Spain and brought us back, driving at top speed along the winding, hilly road above the sea and declining, finally, to charge for the ride back.

♪ ♪ ♪

He was right: We were better off, although it was hard to feel sure that his reason was anything like ours. Our reason was simply that, being in Port-Bou, there was nothing to do but to enjoy it. We could accomplish nothing by motion. We could accomplish nothing by complaining. We could accomplish everything, we saw immediately, by making the most of the situation.

This was what we had been looking for — a seaside town largely unknown to tourists, a quiet place where we could admire the Mediterranean, talk with local people, stroll along the shore, appreciate the meeting of the sea and sky. We had planned to cross France and find such a place along the Italian coast. Here it was handed to us in Spain.

Because we took what was offered, we met The Artist.

♪ ♪ ♪

He was sitting cross-legged on the stony beach, bent over a large white sheet of paper anchored by rocks to the board he worked on, painting in watercolor. Now and then a Port-Bou fisherman would pause to watch. A boy of twelve or so stopped by, as though transfixed. It was a safe guess that nothing like this had ever happened here before. We joined the silent company.

The watercolorist was Japanese. He wore a whitening goatee. His clothes were immaculate but his trousers were many times patched. He had beside him, on a mat, six or eight brushes, and his paints were in a watercolor tin so made that he could hold it in his left hand as a palette. He had a glass bowl of clear water that never seemed to turn color no matter how much he dipped his brush in it.

He was painting, with swift strokes, the great headland that lay opposite and formed the eastern land arm of the little Port-Bou bay. My wife asked finally, after other watchers had gone, "Does it bother you for us to be here?"

Said The Artist, "Oh, you speak English?" Then with a fleeting smile he added, "I studied it 45 years ago."

♪ ♪ ♪

We talked briefly. He told us he was a professor of art at the University of Tokyo; he had been traveling in Europe for two years. We spoke of a Japanese-American acquaintance well known for his painting, and he said, "Oh, yes, I know him." Then he returned to his work. He finished the picture quickly and said to us, "If you would like, I shall show you my others."

He opened the big folio he used as a board and took out, one after another, superb watercolor studies of remote regions of Spain. "I lived in the mountains with the goats," The Artist said.

Like us, he hoped the French trains would soon resume running. "I must go to Marseille," he said, "where a bank has my funds."

But the next morning, when we returned to Barcelona to catch a plane for Italy, he was setting off for the hills with all his luggage—an easel, a fishnet bag of clothes and paints, his folio. Obviously, his work and means were where he was, his place was the moment's situation, and waiting could not make him idle.

For me, I concluded, waiting had often done so because I made agendas for my day and failed to reckon that there may be a subtler agenda, planned by forces beyond my reckoning which give to experience a deepening counterpoint. I could not have planned Port-Bou—our sunny room, the sounds of children playing games in the Spanish they speak so easily and not with my Berlitz enterprise, the glances down streets meant to be remembered, the friendliness of people—and The Artist. Nobody conjures up such a day deliberately. It has to come of its own impulsion, like the sunrise. Milton was right.

KIMMIS HENDRICK

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Both pictures by courtesy of the Giraffe Gallery, Los Angeles

"ROCK CORE": *Mixed media painting by Ellis Jacobson*

The sculptures of J. B. Thompson and the paintings of Ellis Jacobson combine to form a distinguished exhibit at the Giraffe Gallery in Los Angeles.

Ellis Jacobson was born in San Diego, Calif., where he received his first formal art training at the San Diego School of Arts and Crafts, La Jolla; Chouinard Art School, Los Angeles; and the San Diego State College. Further study found him in Paris at the Académie de la Grande Chaumière, the Studio Hinna, Rome, and the Torremolinos Work Shop, Spain. This training seems unrelated to his early work: doing caricatures at carnivals, festivals, or the clubs where potential customers gathered, or painting billboards for his father, who owns a neon sign and billboard company. Yet he claims it was these commercial jobs that formed the basis for later work and was the springboard into a serious career as a painter. He now makes his home in the island of Mallorca, and exhibitions of his work have been held in the United States and Europe.

In "Rock Core," above, golden threads of color shoot out from the center of the canvas to achieve Thompson's purpose, which was to convey in paint the appearance of a rock that has been split open. The canvas was executed in mixed media, with varied use of both brush and palette-knife techniques.

J. B. Thompson, born in Vernon, Texas, first attracted local attention when his metal sculptures were exhibited at the Los Angeles Art Association Gallery. Before becoming a sculptor he had spent four years in creative architectural study and had gone through a short period of painting. He has completed a number of commissions, and is at present designing a sculptural playground for a school in the Los Angeles area. Of his work Thompson says: "I like to feel the excitement of creating something I have never seen yet *subconsciously* I know that I have seen it in either the distant past or distant future."

The present exhibit will continue through August at the Giraffe Gallery, where there is a permanent collection of the work of both artists. On Sept. 22 it will move to The Little Gallery, Santa Ana, for two weeks.

JANICE LOVOOS

Travelogue

The jet-wing summoned what it knew of wind
To lift above mountainous reefs of cloud
Till cloud caps opened under it,
Showing panoramas of thunderheads,
Grand Banks of mist and moisture,
Archipelagos of cumulus.

"Popcorn," thought the child, looking out
From the pressurized cabin.
"Cauliflower," thought the farmer.
"Wool," thought the merchant
Traveling in woolens.
The meteorologist thought in isobars
And Bermuda highs.

And I, I looked for the jet-wing's shadow
Patiently, doggedly following us far below,
Linking our flight to clouds,
To rifts in clouds,
To the open sea.
I thought of each of us in the pressurized cabin,
Traveling his own Atlantic,
Crossing a private ocean,
Rapt in his separate dreams
Above the weather.

VICTOR HOWES

"UNTITLED, No. 1": *Cast bronze by J. B. Thompson*

Divine aid in selling a house

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In today's mobile society with companies transferring employees all over the country, many a family has to relocate and sell their present house. A delay in finding a buyer can result in a frustrating and economically rough experience.

Thousands of years ago the Psalmist must have been having his share of frustrations when he wrote, "Have mercy upon me, O Lord, for I am in trouble" (Psalm 31:9). In a later Psalm we read of this answer from God, "Thou calledst in trouble, and I delivered thee" (81:7).

How can people today qualify for God's aid? By gaining an understanding of God as infinite Spirit, Love, and of man as Love's image and by cherishing a deep desire to align every thought, motive, and act with God to glorify Him, not just to extricate themselves from their troubles.

♪ ♪ ♪

As we learn to silence human reasoning and outlining, resist self-will, and lift thought to divine reality, we prepare ourselves to let God lead us, to hear and respond to His direction. God's guidance always impels us to act wisely, to do whatever is needed — just when it is needed — to bring harmony into our lives. Thus we are not only delivered from our troubles, but, more importantly, we are brought closer to God.

At one time a young couple were having difficulty selling their former home. Many houses in the neighborhood were up for sale, and buyer prospects were nil and had been for months and months. The couple were behind in their mortgage payments and were threatened with foreclosure proceedings.

♪ ♪ ♪

Being students of Christian Science, which follows the teachings of Christ Jesus, they knew that this was an opportunity to honor God by becoming more clearly aware of His constant loving care for His spiritual likeness. They prayerfully affirmed that man, the perfect reflection of Spirit, good, possesses all good always and that this good is spiritual, completely apart from material structures, market fluctuations, racial barriers, unlikely prospects, changing conditions, and threats of foreclosure.

They refused to look at the material arguments, pro or con, but instead rejoiced in the spiritual riches — the joy, love, peace, stability, security, and intelligence — that their heavenly Father was continually bestowing on them as His reflections.

♪ ♪ ♪

They began to see that prior to this they had been praying that God would hurry up and help sell their house, mentally insisting that if it weren't sold now, they were in trouble — big trouble. Silencing all this human reasoning and fearful outlining, and endeavoring to realize what man really is, they were ready to listen for God's guidance.

It came. They suddenly felt impelled to list the house for rent, a step they had strongly resisted before. Now they quickly obeyed, remembering this admonition of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy: "Be sure that God *directs* your way; then, hasten to follow under every circumstance" ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 117).

When they really opened their thought to divine guidance, they became so confident of a good result that they felt at peace for the first time in months. Three days later the house was sold to the first renter that came along. The couple received their money just when they needed it most, and all concerned were blessed.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Portuguese. Twice a month an article on Christian Science appears in a Portuguese translation.]

Little town—twilight

It is quiet at this time
when the opposite park is
empty of people, and day's
gone suddenly as it came,

to somewhere else, another
darkness to replace. But I
who did not think to be here
shall recall it by the way,

perhaps passing through a town,
traveling in a farther place,
and renew the quietness
of a day where I had been.

OLIVER HALE

Ajuda divina na venda de uma casa

[This is a Portuguese translation of "Divine aid in selling a house," appearing on this page]

Tradução do artigo religioso publicado em inglês nesta página.
[As traduções em português são publicadas quinzenalmente]

Na sociedade de hoje, tão móvel, em que as companhias transferem seus empregados de uma parte para outra do país, muitas vêzes uma família tem de transferir-se e vender sua casa presente. Uma delonga em encontrar um comprador pode resultar em uma experiência frustradora e econômicamente difícil.

Há milhares de anos atrás o Salmista deve ter recebido seu bocado de frustração quando escreveu: "Compadece-te de mim Senhor, porque me sinto atribulado" (Salmos 31:9). Em um outro Salmo, escrito posteriormente, encontramos a resposta que o salmista recebeu de Deus: "Clamaste na angústia e te livrei" (81:7).

Como pode o povo de hoje estar apto a receber a ajuda de Deus? Ganhando uma compreensão de Deus como Espírito infinito, Amor, e do homem como a imagem do Amor, e acalentando um profundo desejo de alinhar cada pensamento, motivo e ato, com Deus, para glorificá-Lo, e não apenas para desenredar-se a si mesmo de seus problemas.

♪ ♪ ♪

À medida que aprendemos a silenciar o raciocínio e os planos humanos, a resistir à vontade própria e a elevar o pensamento para a realidade divina, preparamo-nos para deixar que Deus nos governe, e para ouvir e seguir a Sua orientação. A orientação de Deus sempre nos impele a agir sàbiamente, a fazer o que quer que seja necessário — exatamente quando necessário — a trazer harmonia às nossas vidas. Assim, não sòmente somos libertados de nossos problemas, mas, mais importante ainda, somos levados para mais perto de Deus.

Certa ocasião um jovem casal estava tendo dificuldades para vender sua casa. Muitas casas na vizinhança estavam à venda, e não havia compradores em vista, durante meses e meses. O casal estava atrasado no pagamento de sua hipoteca e fôra ameaçado com a execução da hipoteca.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sendo estudantes de Ciência Cristã, a qual segue os ensinamentos de Cristo Jesus, sabiam que essa era uma oportunidade para honrar a Deus por tornarem-se mais claramente conscientes de Seu constante cuidado carinhoso para com a Sua semelhança espiritual. Devotamente afirmaram que o homem, o reflexo perfeito do Espírito, o bem, possui sempre todo o bem e que êsse bem é espiritual, completamente separado das estruturas materiais, das flutuações de mercado, de barreiras raciais, de prospectos improváveis, de condições mutáveis, e tratados de execução de hipotecas.

Recusaram-se a olhar para os argumentos materiais, a favor ou contra, mas ao invés, regozijaram-se na riqueza espiritual — a alegria, o amor, a paz, a estabilidade, a segurança, e a inteligência — que seu Pai celeste estava continuamente derramando sôbre êles como Seus reflexos.

♪ ♪ ♪

Começaram a ver que antes disso haviam estado orando para que Deus se apressasse e os ajudasse a vender a casa, insistindo mentalmente que se não fôsse vendida agora, estariam em problemas — grandes problemas. Silenciando tôdas as razões humanas e planos temíveis, e empenhando-se para compreender o que o homem é, estavam prontos para ouvir a orientação de Deus.

E a orientação divina veio. Repentinamente sentiram-se impelidos a anunciar a casa para alugar, passo êsse ao qual antes haviam resistido fortemente. Agora, pressurosamente obedeceram, relembrando a admoestação feita pela Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, Mary Baker Eddy: "Assegura-te de que Deus orienta teu caminho; então, apressa-te a segui-lo sob qualquer circunstância" (*Miscellaneous Writings* — Escritos Diversos, p. 117).

Quando abriram realmente seu pensamento para a orientação divina, tornaram-se confiantes de um bom resultado e então, pela primeira vez, em muitos meses, sentiram paz. Três dias mais tarde a casa foi vendida para o primeiro inquilino que acorreu ao anúncio. O casal recebeu o dinheiro quando mais o necessitava, e tôdas as pessoas envolvidas foram abençoadas.

*Christian Science: pronuncia-se — Cristian Çai'ens.

A tradução do livro-texto para o português, ou seja, "Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras" de Mary Baker Eddy, é publicada com as páginas em português confrontando as páginas em inglês. Pode ser adquirida numa Sala de Leitura da Ciência Cristã, ou escrevendo-se a Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, EE. UU., 02115.

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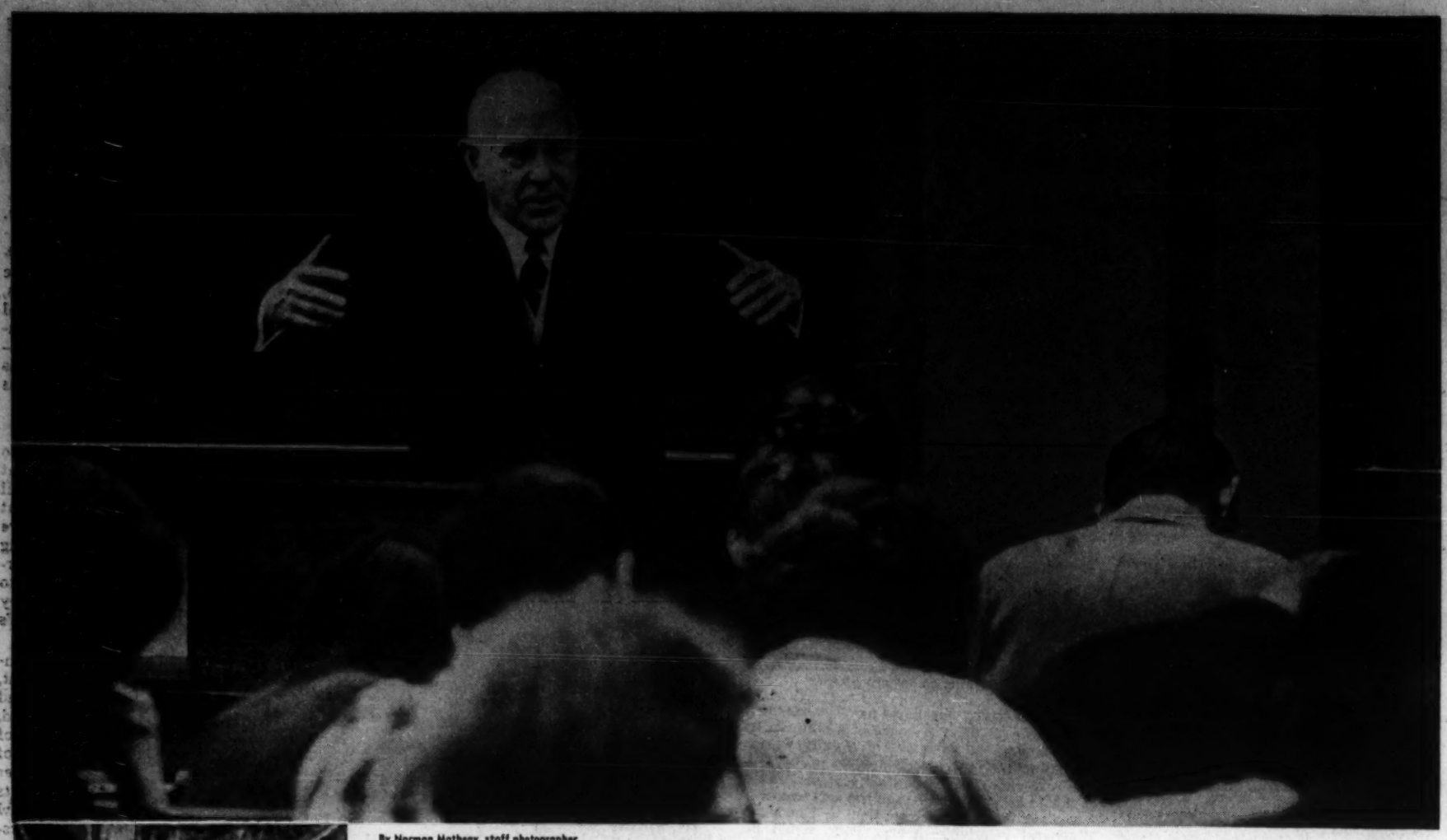


With the increased independence that comes with better salaries and a seller's market in teaching talent, many faculties have a big say as to who teaches, what they teach and how, and even who will be taught.

By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

By University of Illinois News Bureau

'Faculty power'—1968

Down from the ivory tower

Visits to several American campuses indicate that 'faculty power' is as much an issue today as its noisier student counterpart. More and more, university presidents are finding they must share their power with the professors.

By Lucia Mouat
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

BY STUDENT STANDARDS, IT'S BEEN a quiet revolution. But for the 500,000 in college and university teaching in this country, the current shift toward "faculty power" tends to make up in substance what it lacks in drama.

In fact, the balance of power has shifted to the point where some university presidents wonder if they have any decision-making power left.

In a time of strong academic departments and newly formed faculty senates, the teaching staff on many campuses exercises great control over who teaches, what is taught and how, and who will be taught.

Dollars have done much to shape the new faculty role. Salaries are almost double what they were 10 years ago. At Harvard this fall the average faculty salary—admittedly highest in the country—will be an impressive $19,300.

Recruiting is accordingly tight. The faculty search is becoming a year-round effort, beginning as early as November with acceptances booked as far in advance as a university's football schedule. It is a seller's market, particularly for the young.

"If you think there's crass commercialism in the business world, go to a physics convention and watch the professors hover over a bright new Ph.D.," comments Dr. Howard R. Neville, provost of Michigan State University.

United voice grows

A further boost to faculty status is offered by such growing organizations as the 90,000-member American Association of University Professors (AAUP) and the more militant American Federation of Teachers (so far, largely confined to urban and junior-college campuses).

For some, the hike in job security has encouraged a loyalty shift from institution to profession.

"Affluence is a fairly new thing in the ivory tower," comments Dr. Albert J. Kuhn, chairman of the department of English at Ohio State University. "Faculty members are in a position to call the shots on their own terms.

"I wonder sometimes in my cynical moments if maybe the opportunities available haven't made us more opportunistic than we ought to be. It strikes me there is a great deal of moving about simply for a change in title. Maybe the university image gains, but I wonder how much the individual department and graduate students gain in terms of a university commitment."

But there is another faculty group — as yet a vocal minority — which cares very much about the institution and how it is governed. This group looks beyond the traditional faculty domain of educational policy (including promotion, tenure, and curriculum) to such operational areas as admissions, buildings, athletics, and university finances.

This group maintains that all issues are related. Last year at Tulane University, for instance, many faculty members were angry about not having been consulted in a decision to drop four or five of the institution's 30 Ph.D. programs.

"They knew the decision would affect their recruiting, but the die had already been cast," recalls Dr. Stephen Zeff, professor of business administration and member of Tulane's AAUP chapter.

"There never has been agreement and probably never will be on the role of the faculty in running a university," he adds.

Consultation urged

In a similar situation at Michigan State University some faculty feel they should have been consulted in the major university policy decision to establish small residential colleges within the university. They feel with their own classes—often as large as 200 to 300 students—they are essentially subsidizing smaller classes within the new colleges.

"The administration defends to the last its right to make important decisions," says Dr. Frank Pinner, professor of political science at MSU and president of the campus AAUP chapter. "It is extraordinarily eager to retain control of the allocation process. But that's the central issue —where you put your money. As long as the faculty has no 'say' about that, it has no 'say' about anything important."

"Universities are no longer small communities of scholars," says MSU's Dr. Neville in defense of a decisive role for the administration. Our university budget is $160 million this year. Somebody has to be responsible for it. I don't think you can say an amorphous faculty of 2,200 is responsible."

"Professors who become administrators see the problems in a very different light," adds Dr. Frank Moak, dean of men at the University of Mississippi. "The difference is responsibility. It's awfully easy to criticize when you don't have it."

Mutual trust asked

In its recent 35-campus study of the faculty role in university government (prompted by the growth of collective bargaining at the college faculty level) the American Association of Higher Education (AAHE) urges more shared, administrative-faculty responsibility in university decisions.

"The drift is not toward a monopoly position [for the faculty], except perhaps in clear-cut cases of educational policy," explains C. Addison Hickman, professor of economics at Southern Illinois University and one of the seven who worked on the AAHE study. "There has to be a mutual sense of trust.

"We've come to feel hundreds of institutions are ready to make a real try at a collegial environment. Unless such efforts are made, there's no question but that collective bargaining will spread. A lot depends on just how hard universities are willing to work on effective internal decisionmaking."

In large universities, there is a special structural problem in giving faculty an effective voice in decisions. If an all-faculty meeting is called, each motion is liable to have an unwieldy 10 amendments tacked on and action is slow or nonexistent.

Representative method

"I've been a strong advocate of greater faculty participation by elected representatives—for purely practical reasons," says Dr. Walter Adams, Michigan State professor of economics and recently elected to the national council of the AAUP. "That way we can only blame ourselves. We have to break down the gap where the faculty says 'they' and admits 'we' made a mistake."

Just last year regents at the University of Wisconsin, an institution with a history of strong faculty involvement in government, approved a structural "first" to allow an elected assembly of 59 faculty to represent the more than 5,000 teaching at the university's 11 campuses in universitywide decisions.

And the University of Illinois recently enlarged its faculty senate from membership of only full professors to permit assistant and associate professors to elect one-tenth of their ranks to the group.

Smaller colleges usually have the edge in active faculty participation. Many consider Ohio's Oberlin, with powerful faculty councils handling all academic matters and a record 69 faculty committees, a model. A fat book of faculty by-laws puts the entire responsibility for governing student affairs on the teaching staff.

Some observers of the campus scene insist that the structure already exists for strong faculty involvement in university affairs but that it is unused.

"In most cases, if it comes to a real crunch on this campus, the faculty probably has the preponderance of power," says Herbert S. Gutowsky, head of the chemistry department at the University of Illinois. "The mechanism is there. It's really up to the faculty whether it's going to use it. Many would prefer a benevolent dictator who wouldn't bother them with the details."

Professional balance

Faculty government is extremely time consuming, and many professors, perhaps most, are interested in it purely as a spectator sport, if at all.

"The most difficult feature of a faculty member's life is finding a sensible balance between his professional teaching life and his concern for making the institution go," says Prof. Charles A. Wert, head of the department of mining, metallurgical, and petroleum engineering at the University of Illinois.

Professor Wert, who sits on the faculty senate's select educational policy committee, adds: "In our department of 15, each staff member serves on two or three committees. I sometimes think my most important role is keeping them off the lists of perfunctory committees that just turn papers."

In its own way, student protest has done much to shape the changing faculty role. It has convinced a number of reluctant faculty that they have no alternative to involvement in the university's internal affairs. Last spring's protest at Columbia University, where a universitywide faculty senate is under consideration for the first time, provides a vivid case in point.

"One of the first responses of the faculty to the crisis was the feeling that some of the policies that got us into trouble existed because the faculty had been relatively passive," explains Richard Hofstadter, DeWitt Clinton professor of American history at Columbia.

"Of course the faculty has had control in such areas as curriculum and personnel. But in the major business of the university — its relation to the community, fiscal matters, and buildings — faculty members have been bypassed. They have tended to accept this with a little grumbling but not with a great deal of animation. But I think the feeling now is that we've been dragged into this and it's a responsibility we must assume."

"There's a growing realization that the teacher has to do more than teach a discipline," adds John W. Kneller, provost and professor of French at Oberlin. "The lesson of Columbia is that whenever there is a crisis, the faculty are involved. They can't just stand aside and say we're not concerned."

Students acted boldly

But much of the current push for "student power" hits close to home. Students are pressing for a voice in sensitive policy areas where faculty itself would like more power.

While faculties have been content to occasionally request an observer at trustee meetings, for instance, many students have boldly asked for a seat on and wholesale restructuring of the board of trustees.

"Often faculty members are liberal about student involvement in everything but what directly concerns them," says Edward D. Eddy, president of Pittsburgh's Chatham College. "They will encourage and support students in requesting more freedom in parietal hours and student regulations, but when it comes to the content and structure of a course, they stop and say, 'You really have nothing to do with this.'

"The confrontation will come when students recognize that academic matters are the heart of their concern and faculty realize that students are demanding an important part in deciding curriculum, teaching methods, and faculty evaluation. The faculty will fall back on the long-held argument that colleges exist because some people know more than others."

"There are two levels in the power equation," comments Lewis B. Mayhew, professor of education at Stanford University and currently president of the American Association of Higher Education. "At the most immediate level, if you look at Columbia, there seems to be a rapprochement of faculty and student in opposition to the administration.

"But at the more profound level, there's a greater community of interest between students and administration, and faculty involvement in governance is almost bound to result in a head-on clash."

Leadership vacuum?

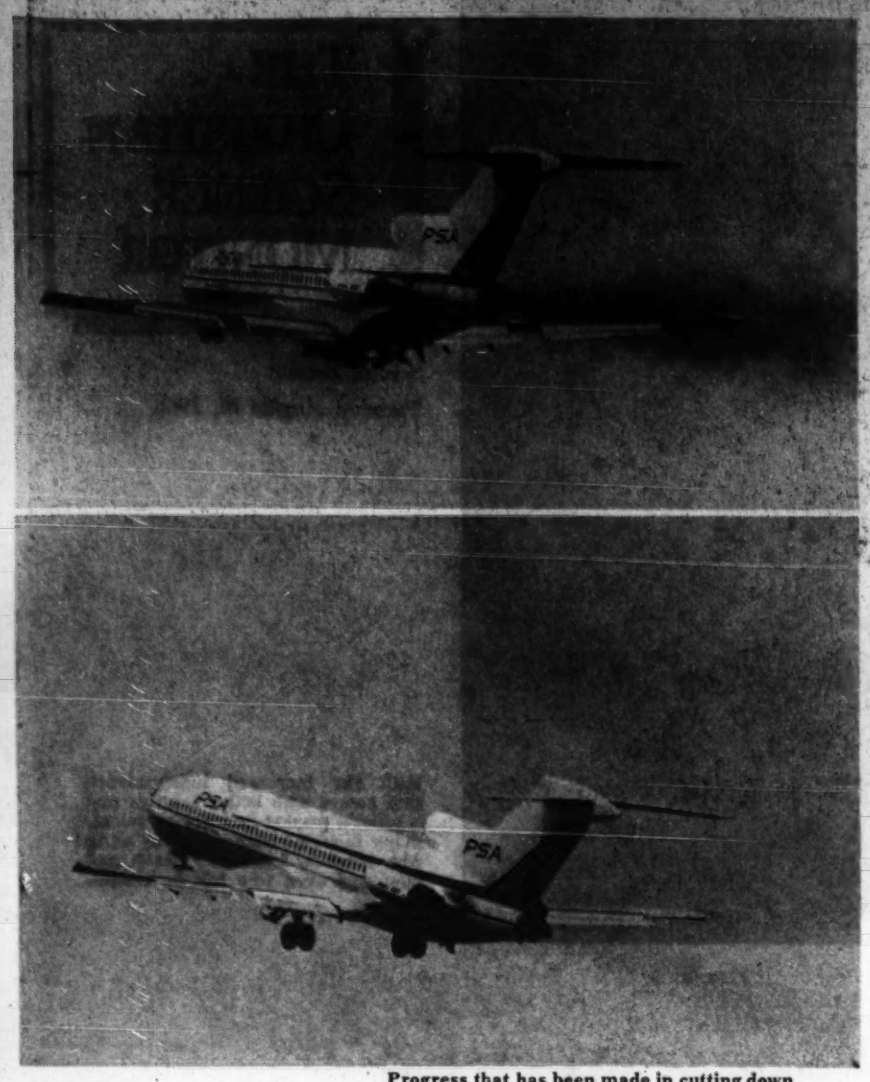
Some observers argue that students are only trying to fill the leadership vacuum left until now by the faculty.

As McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, commented this spring at the inauguration of the new president of the University of Minnesota:

"Too many professors have neglected their governing responsibilities. They have tended to assume that the internal strength and health of their institutions was self-sustaining, and this has left the field open to administrators and student agitators."

Many feel if the faculty is ever going to stake is claim to a strong governing role, now is the time.

Faculty salaries, now at an all time high, are expected to taper off in another seven or eight years as supply catches up with demand. And government grants are fast becoming more institution- than professor-oriented.



Engines reduce air pollution

Progress that has been made in cutting down the smoke content from jet engines is shown in this set of takeoff shots of a Pacific Southwest Airlines Boeing 727 using current power (top) and (below) with the new Pratt & Whitneys with smoke-reducing combustion chambers. The airline is running tests in collaboration with the East Hartford engine manufacturer. Eventually it is expected most aircraft will be fitted with these much-cleaner-burning engines.

Washington rejects Viet-lull theory

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Inquiries here produce a flat rejection of earlier reports from Saigon that the North Vietnamese had withdrawn up to 50 percent of their units from South Vietnam.

Instead, the North Vietnamese withdrew a much, much smaller percentage, and then replaced about half of it with new men. All told, the enemy main-force strength was reduced by less than 10 percent.

This is said here as analysts provide a wider rationale for the Johnson administration's refusal so far to believe that the lull in ground fighting in the South was anything more than a prelude to a third offensive by North Vietnamese forces.

It can be said that predominant Washington reasoning goes as follows, though some officials differ:

In May, three months after the partial bombing halt of the North, Hanoi launched its second offensive. Initial shelling turned into fighting, which tapered off in June to a lull.

Washington looked at the ground in the South—and saw heavier American casualties than a year ago (as Defense Secretary Clark M. Clifford detailed in his latest news conference), and a lull that seemed greater than it actually was because of the contrast with the previous months of hard fighting.

Washington looked at the supply lines from the North. Mr. Clifford said earlier in the year that a normal rate of resupply would be tolerable.

But men and supplies keep funneling in —30,000 a month for the past three months, it is said, three times the level of last summer, with no slackening in sight.

Hanoi today has more men than even before in the South — around 100,000, or two-thirds of the total enemy main-force units.

Talk of a "third offensive" crops up in North Vietnamese documents, interrogation of prisoners, and in other ways.

On top of this is the diplomatic picture. Hanoi refuses steadfastly to tie its hands in Paris, as seen from here.

Despite press interpretation, it is said, the administration has never been willing to accept a "signal" from Hanoi without a sign of some kind that it was in fact a meaningful signal.

That is, a lull in the fighting, without an indication that the lull has meaning, is no response, so far as Washington is concerned.

It puts Washington in the position of being the sole judge of whether or not a signal has been flashed—a position which critics of the administration take for granted in their comments.

Not so, officials say. The American delegation in Paris has pressed Hanoi hard for confirmation. All it has so far, in the official talks, is inflexible insistence that Washington must stop all the bombing. There is no word at all about the lull.

Certainly, it is said, the "signal" could take the form of a lull. But if Ambassador W. Averell Harriman asks Hanoi whether this is a significant pause and never gets the slightest sign that it is, then Washington has nothing to work on. Continued resupply makes the assumption of an attack logical.

Outside the formal talks, Col. Ha Van Lao, the Hanoi delegation's No. 2 man, made a swift and extremely guarded reference to the lull in an interview with Washington Post correspondent Murrey Marder. President Johnson could see the situation in the South, he said—why did he not act upon it?

But later, in an interview with New York Times reporter Hedrick Smith, Hanoi sources drew back, and refused to discuss the point. Washington stays skeptical—and on guard.

Physicists seek to link pulsars to gravity waves

By Robert C. Cowen
Natural science editor of The Christian Science Monitor

For decades, physicists have wondered if Einstein set them in chase of a chimera by suggesting the existence of gravity waves.

Now they may have a chance to find out.

Like radio waves or light, gravity waves should be emitted by material bodies under certain conditions, according to Einstein's general relativity theory. They would be a form of radiant energy related to a body's mass.

But physicists can't be sure Einstein was right until they detect the supposed gravity waves for themselves.

Waves detected, maybe?

Last April, Prof. Joseph Weber said he thought he might be picking up gravity waves at the University of Maryland. Now, in Physical Review Letters, he says that an enlarged version of his equipment probably could pick up the waves from the mysterious pulsars which send out precisely timed radio signals in an unknown manner.

In short, Dr. Weber wants to look for a wave that may not exist to help study a phenomenon that nobody understands.

The pulsars, first reported early this year, are objects within our own galaxy. They send out radio pulses so constantly timed that the intervals between them vary by less than one part in ten trillion.

No one knows what they are. Some astronomers think they may be superdense objects expanding and contracting rythmically. Or they may be circling one another in pairs.

In either case, Einstein's theory predicts they should send out gravity waves.

With their positions pinned down by radio astronomers, the seven known pulsars give Dr. Weber precise spots in the sky where he can look for the elusive gravity waves.

He tries to pick up such waves by looking for small distortions they should produce in extended bodies. He uses two detectors, each with a 1½-ton aluminum cylinder.

He isolates these as much as possible from earth movements. Seismometers, tiltmeters, and other instruments help him keep track of such movements so that they won't confuse his data.

Hanoi accuses U.S.

By Reuters

Paris

The North Vietnamese spokesman at the Paris preliminary peace talks blamed the United States for stepping up the war while pretending to deescalate.

Asked whether new Communist attacks in South Vietnam could be regarded as a warning to Washington or the start of a "third wave" offensive, Nguyen Thanh Le said that as long as American "aggression" continued, Vietnamese of both North and South would fight it.

Mr. Le stressed new U.S. operations in the demilitarized zone, the Mekong Delta, and the A Shau Valley.

He charged that U.S. planes flew 6,400 raids against the North in July — almost three times the number flown in March before President Johnson's announcement that the raids would be restricted geographically.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FOCUS on Washington
Peace via Paris?
North Vietnam widens agenda for proposed 'exploratory talks'
Nigerians seek peace via London
'Compensatory' courses lift Negro students

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Boggs asks harmony on Democratic planks

The campaign trail

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Democratic platform committee opened hearings Aug. 19 with a plea by its chairman, Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana, for harmony—a harmony already threatened by discord over the plank on Vietnam.

Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey has made a compromise move toward acceptance of a United States halt to bombing of North Vietnam. But he balked at another key point of a seven-step peace plan proposed by his chief rival for the Democratic presidential nomination, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy.

The issue involves Senator McCarthy's insistence that the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong, be included in any South Vietnamese coalition government.

If this point isn't settled in the platform hearings, and that seems unlikely, it probably will result in a floor fight when the party's national convention convenes in Chicago on Aug. 26.

Chicago

Supporters of Vice-President Humphrey and Senator McCarthy were set to fire opening rounds in a propaganda battle over delegate seating and platform planks for the Democratic nominating convention.

Mr. Humphrey, predicting his own nomination for president on the first ballot, called for the kind of "forward looking, labor-Democratic coalition" he said can lick a Republican ticket headed by Richard M. Nixon in November.

The Vice-President lashed out at Mr. Nixon. He said the former Vice-President's record was one synonymous with "reaction, retrenchment and retreat."

Springfield, Ill.

Richard M. Nixon outlined his approach to the old problem of national candidates trying to get along with local ones in a briefing with newsmen in San Diego. After talking at length obout campaign problems Mr. Nixon left on a three-day tour of Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and New York.

The first stop was Springfield, Ill., capital of a state he lost narrowly when he ran for president eight years ago.

"We're going to campaign Illinois like it's never been campaigned before," he told about 1,000 people who were waiting for him at the Springfield airport.

Montgomery, Ala.

George C. Wallace conferred with campaign aides before resuming the presidential campaign trail with an appearance in Little Rock, Ark.

The former Alabama Governor is scheduled to appear in Oklahoma City Wednesday and Portland, Ore., Friday. The eight-day tour also will take him to California and Arizona. In a televised interview in Chicago Sunday, Mr. Wallace said he would solve crowding of urban centers by urging industry, "by suggestion and tax incentives," to build plants in rural areas.

Atlanta, Ga.

Gov. Lester Maddox, the latest entry in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination, said he will seek a White House briefing on the Paris peace talks, the Pueblo incident, and the current situation in Vietnam prior to going to the Democratic National Convention.

Pierre, S.D.

Sen. George S. McGovern, a fourth Democratic contender, said on a swing through his home state of South Dakota his best chance for the nomination rests on a convention deadlock between Messrs. Humphrey and McCarthy.

'Big government' hit

By the Associated Press

Princeton, N.J.

Big government more than big business or big labor is viewed by the public as posing the greatest threat to the nation in the future, the Gallup Poll reported.

Results of the nationwide survey contrast sharply with a poll taken near the end of President Eisenhower's term in 1959 when big labor was seen as the greatest threat.

Rank-and-file Democrats are nearly as critical of growing federal power as are Republicans, the new poll indicated.

In the survey of 1,526 people in more than 300 localities, 46 percent said big government will be the greatest threat to the nation, 26 percent said labor, and 12 percent said business. Sixteen percent expressed no opinion.

Pittsburgh black group seeks crackdown on local hoodlums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsburgh

A predominantly black citizens group in a troubled Pittsburgh district has set up a $200 "or more" reward to encourage the arrest of young hoodlums responsible for recurrent muggings in its neighborhood.

"If the police don't catch them, we've got to do it ourselves," said Errol Davis, president of the Homewood-Brushton Citizens Renewal Council.

Crime in the Homewood-Brushton area increased nearly 10 percent over a seven-month period last year. Police daily report muggings, strong-arm robberies, burglaries, and larcenies.

While most of the crime in the community is committed on white workers or passersby, many black residents of the area —particularly older people—are also victims.

"Far too often the cry of police brutality is false," Mr. Davis said. "I told them last week to stop yelling police brutality every time a hoodlum snatches an old woman's purse."

Birth-control unit urged

Meanwhile, the renewal council has voted for the return of the planned-parenthood program to the community. Some 70 women in the area protested the shutdown of the service following threats of riots and fire bombings by several area black leaders "if anyone tries to operate a birth control project in the area."

William Haden, outspoken leader of the United Movement for Progress, and Dr. Charles Greenlee had charged the program conducted by the Planned Parenthood Association of Pittsburgh with practicing "black genocide."

Both the announcement of the $200 reward and the request for the return of the birth-control program preceded a recent incident in which eight police officers and two civilians were injured, none seriously, and 15 youths arrested. The incident followed police attempts to arrest a youth.

The 15 persons were arraigned in city police court on charges of inciting to riot, conspiracy, assault and battery on a police officer, and resisting arrest.

Police complain of Mace

The melee started when two city police officers attempted to arrest a youth in a gang after they found a Chemical Mace container missing from their police car. The officers had been called to the area to check a burglary report.

Both officers said they were quickly surrounded by about 35 persons and that someone used the Mace to spray them. They said they were also verbally blasted by a tirade of profanity and insults.

Following the arrest of one suspect, the police said, the crowd set him free. Though he was handcuffed, he fled and was still at large.

The officers managed to radio for help and within a half-hour more than 20 police cruisers and two tactical units had the situation under control.

A K-9 corps with trained dogs was put on standby. Police were ordered to clear the street for several blocks and arrest anyone who refused to move.

Only Orioles in Tigers' path

SPORTS

By Ed Rumill

Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

Are the St. Louis Cardinals and Detroit Tigers "in" as the next World Series opponents in big-league baseball?

Mention a National League pennant in the Cardinal clubhouse and you get vacant stares in return. Hint an American League flag in the clubhouse of the Tigers and they quickly change the subject.

Neither has yet publicly admitted they are World Series bound.

But here are a few pertinent statistics:

After the third weekend of action in August, the Cards had won nine and lost nine for the month. In the same stretch second-place Cincinnati was 10-8 and had won six straight. But all the Reds had accomplished during that time was gain one game on the leaders.

Pro at the keyboard

The only club given a chance to catch Detroit in the AL is Baltimore. Well, the Orioles were 15-5 for August and 29-13 since the all-star break, a pace slightly better than the Tigers' 23-16. But for that stretch the O's picked up only 3½ games and still trailed the Bengals by seven—with a big count of seven in the losing column.

Next question?

Of course, there are those in the AL who place weighty importance on the six games still remaining between the Tigers and Orioles. Three are in Baltimore and three in Detroit. But these same optimists said the same thing about a dangerous stretch in which the Tigers clashed seven times each with Boston and Cleveland in a two-week period. And Detroit came out of that with an 11-3 record.

During a Fenway Park series which drew 95,529 to three dates with the Red Sox, the Tigers' Dennie McLain put on one of the finest exhibitions of clutch pitching in the modern history of Boston baseball. Every time the Sox got him in trouble en route to his 25th victory, the right-hander looked like Walter Johnson.

Two days later McLain climbed to the press box area of the Fens grandstand and for 20 minutes played pop tunes on the new Hammond organ. A pro at the keyboard, Dennie enjoyed it, but called the climb to the roof "tougher than beating the Red Sox."

Can McLain win 30?

Bostonians still dream of a Red Sox comeback. But it is an empty dream. The Red Sox faced a golden chance in those seven August dates with the Tigers, but just didn't have it. Dick Williams won only two of the seven and is now struggling to catch the second-place Orioles. There was no way Boston could do it without another big year by their ace pitcher Jim Lonberg.

Baltimore's big offensive weapon, Frank Robinson, is hitting the ball as of old, giving the O's a boost in confidence for what remains of the schedule. "There is still plenty of time to catch the Tigers," is the Oriole attitude. But they had better not make any mistakes. Time is fast running out.

Much of the interest in both leagues, therefore, had shifted to individuals. Can McLain win 30 games? Can Boston's Ken Harrelson win the AL triple crown? Will there be a .300 hitter in the American? Will anybody catch Cincinnati's Pete Rose in the NL batting race?

McLain obviously has a fine chance. But after a few whispered inquiries in the Detroit clubhouse, one comes away with the feeling that although Dennie's mates are rooting for him, his effort will be minimized once the Tigers are "in." They want him ready for the Cardinals.

The Regan incident

Harrelson's chances of repeating Carl Yastrzemski's 1967 triple-crown effort in Boston have dimmed considerably since Minnesota's Tony Oliva put on his spurt at the plate. The two-time AL batting champ got up to .306 over the past weekend and probably will be tough to catch through September.

Rose had a nine-point spread on Pittsburgh's Matty Alou and at .342 was easily the biggest percentage hitter in the majors. San Francisco's Juan Marichal, once considered as good a 30-win threat as McLain, has faded somewhat to 22-5 and seems out of the race.

Of individual interest also was the fuss made over Phil Regan's pitching at Wrigley Field, Chicago, last Sunday. NL umpires accused the Chicago Cubs' reliever of applying foreign substance to the ball and now the pitcher threatens court action. But it is likely to be forgotten.

The Atlanta Braves are getting a world of deserved publicity for signing Satchel Paige to a contract, and rumor has Hank Bauer already signed to manage the new Kansas City franchise in the AL. In Williamsport, Pa., this week all eyes will be on the popular Little League World Series, which will be seen eventually on nationwide television.

Baseball standings

(Through Aug. 18)

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	78	44	.639	—
Baltimore	71	51	.582	7
Boston	67	57	.540	12
Cleveland	66	60	.524	14
Oakland	62	60	.508	16
New York	57	61	.483	19
Minnesota	57	64	.471	20½
California	56	67	.455	22½
Chicago	51	71	.418	27
Washingto	45	75	.375	32

Tuesday's games
Boston at Cleveland, n
Washington at Oakland, twi
New York at Minnesota, n
Baltimore at California, n
Chicago at Detroit, 2, twi

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	79	45	.637	—
Cincinnati	63	56	.529	13½
San Fran.	64	58	.525	14
Atlanta	63	60	.512	15½
Chicago	64	61	.512	15½
Pittsburgh	59	64	.480	19½
Phila.	56	65	.463	21½
New York	57	69	.452	23
Houston	56	69	.448	23½
L. A.	54	68	.443	24

Tuesday's games
Atlanta at Chicago
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, n
St. Louis at Philadelphia, n
Los Angeles at Houston, n
San Francisco at N. Y. n

Pro soccer standings

North American Soccer League

(Through Aug. 18)

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	T	BP	Pts.	GF	GA
Atl.	16	6	4	42	150	44	26
Wash.	14	9	5	51	150	57	49
N. Y.	10	6	12	48	144	53	43
Balt.	12	14	3	37	118	37	40
Boston	7	16	5	44	101	46	63
Lakes Division							
Clev.	11	6	11	49	148	52	40
Chi.	10	8	9	48	135	56	54
Toron	11	11	6	42	126	44	39
Detroit	5	17	4	32	74	38	54

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Gulf Division	W	L	T	BP	Pts.	GF	GA
K. C.	13	9	5	41	134	55	35
St. L.	12	11	5	40	128	47	53
Houst.	12	12	3	40	121	50	36
Dallas	2	23	3	26	47	26	100
Pacific Division							
San D.	16	7	4	50	158	54	31
Oakl.	15	8	5	48	153	59	32
Vanc.	11	13	4	44	122	46	54
L. A.	9	10	8	42	120	48	43

By Jim Hughes, staff photographer

Will it or won't it?

These are the questions every golfer asks himself as the ball rolls toward the cup. If he has stroked it firmly and has the line, he knows it has a good chance of dropping.

By Jim Hughes, staff photographer

One, two, three: serve!

A patient photographer was rewarded with this serving unison as two singles players make delivery on adjacent courts during play in the United States Amateur Championships at the Longwood Cricket Club in Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Soccer: knowing when to bear down

By Alan Grayson

Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Spectators want to see goals. So the North American Soccer League awards a bonus point for each of the first three goals a team scores in a game.

This incentive has helped make the NASL the highest-scoring pro soccer league in the world. Despite this many good attacking moves still break down once they reach the penalty area.

The Baltimore Bays, a good team defensively, suffer especially from this 40-foot fadeout. And the Welch twins, Art and Asher, readily admit that they are two of the major offenders.

"I can't speak for other forwards, but I think that often I wait too long before shooting and then get caught with the ball," Art volunteered. "Then sometimes I try to get rid of it too quickly and my shot isn't on target. And at other times I just try to blast the ball too hard instead of placing it."

Unhappy season for Bays

"There's never much time to position yourself, and often a forward finds he's just not over the ball enough to kick it properly," Asher chimed in. "In that case he just won't have sufficient strength behind his shot."

The Welch twins joined Baltimore last season from the Kingston Cavaliers "because there just isn't the chance of getting any experience if you stay in Jamaica." The Bays won the Eastern Division of the National Professional Soccer League and Art Welch was voted onto the circuit's first all-star team.

This year has been an unhappy one for the Bays. With only a handful of games remaining, they are even in some danger of sinking into the NASL's Atlantic Division cellar. They haven't drawn as well as in 1967. And, although David Primo was selected to the coaches' all-star first team, Art only made the second.

Quick anticipation

"It must always have been difficult for Asher, I think, because all his life he's just been 'the other brother,'" said Gordon Jago, the Bays' coach. "But this season he's been one of our brighter prospects. He's emerged as a good player in his own right. And even though he hasn't scored many goals he's done a good defensive job chasing and harassing opponents."

What has brought about the improvement? Ironically Asher attributes it to sitting on the bench so much last year. He learned a lot by watching other players, and now he's just trying harder to mold the same tricks and skills into his own game.

Earlier this season the twins were on opposite flanks, Art on the right wing and Asher on the left. Their style of play is similar except, as Asher explained it, "Art is more of an attacking player. He's more willing to take on an opposing player, while I'm more likely to pass the ball."

Taking advantage of this added aggression, Jago has now moved Art to an inside-forward position. His play has improved there. And as one might expect, considering how long they've played together, the twins still are able to anticipate each other's moves faster than the average linemates can.

"The trouble with many players is that they don't know when to bear down," Art said. "Usually at the start of a game you have to work hard to get the upper hand over the other team. The same thing applies when you're losing, of course, and also near the end of a close game when you're winning and have to keep them out.

"The other time when you have to really keep the pressure on is when you're winning quite easily," he added. "That's when some players relax, and then before you know what's happening the other team has pulled right back into the game."

The twins are as near identical in appearance as makes no matter. They both stand 5ft. 7in. and, at 150 pounds, Art is a mere two pounds heavier than his brother.

It can all add up to confusion when Art's not wearing his No. 8 jersey to distinguish him from Asher, No. 12.

"Sometimes the coach will take a quick glance at us in training, and then call one of us over to tell us about something," Art grinned. "We usually hear him through and then say, 'That's a good idea, but I'm afraid I'm not Asher.'"

Baltimore's Welch twins

. . . Asher (right) escaped Art's shadow

Britain acts to protect high-rise residents

By David P. Shaw

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The erection of high-rise apartment buildings of six stories and over is to continue in Britain despite a preliminary finding that the collapse May 16 of part of a 22-story building in East London was due to a gas explosion.

Housing experts say the possibility of a similar collapse — the accident killed five people—is remote. Nevertheless, 73 housing authorities across the nation are checking structures of tower blocks and reporting on any modifications thought necessary in the light of the first results of an inquiry set up by the Housing Ministry.

The ministry is seeking to determine how many apartment buildings could be classed as in danger of "progressive collapse" from either an explosion or other accidents. Suspect buildings are to have their gas supplies cut off and electric power substituted.

Concern about high-rise building mounted after the explosion in East London, when the corner of an apartment tower collapsed "like a pack of cards" after an explosion on the 18th floor.

But tenants have since come to accept that gas explosions are rare accidents anyway, and that a whole chain of circumstances came together in this accident. A repetition is unlikely.

Gas not blamed

The ministry knows of 250,000 high buildings throughout the country. But of these only about 1 in 10 is of frameless construction — built the same way as where the accident happened.

The type of building construction involved, not the use of gas itself, is considered the prime culprit in the May 16 accident. Research shows that continuity of structure is crucial to safety.

Several different building methods are employed on high-rise structures, and local authorities have been asked to check that their precast buildings — have adequate jointing between floor and wall panels. The ministry has made separate approaches to private developers.

While the experts confer, tenants have been told to "sit tight."

In a personal message to apartment dwellers Ministers of State at the Housing Ministry, Niall Macdermott, said, "Leave the worrying to us."

"Most of you are living in buildings which from every point of view are perfectly safe," he added.

A permanent solution is expected after the housing authorities in towns and cities as diverse as Bristol, Manchester, Peterlee, Scotland, and Exeter have reported on conditions in their localities.

It is not known, conclusively, if any town has told developers to stop building work while the inquiry team reports on the East London accident. But it is known that some view high-rise building above a certain limit as undesirable for a number of factors, including humanitarian reasons.

In last spring's municipal elections there was a swing away from Labour Party-controlled councils, who favor municipal housing, to the Conservatives, who are generally opposed to it. This means that there could be a slowing down in the nation's building program.

Public anxiety is always aroused by accidents such as the one in East London. Possibly the first reaction came from Bristol, where the corporation agreed to cut off gas supplies to seven buildings of precast skyscraper apartments and to replace gas cookers with electric appliances.

Mexico weathers student protests

By James Nelson Goodsell

Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

The big student-government confrontation here appears over for the present.

And government concern that the massive student protest would endanger important tourist trade and jeopardize preparations for the Olympic Games in October is abating somewhat.

There is no question that student activity in the past 3½ weeks was the most serious threat to Mexico's stability in many years.

President Díaz Ordaz and the government saw the situation as not only dangerous, but also potentially explosive. Their first reaction was to throw well-armed police, and then troops, against the demonstrating students. This only aroused greater student ire and protest, particularly as the number of students arrested and injured mounted. It also led to greater division within government circles over how to handle the protest. But it also tended to solidify public opinion.

Labor prospect touchy

What worried many in government, with the specter of French student rioting close behind, was that student protesters would win support of labor elements here and lead to massive street demonstrations much like those in Paris last May.

With the Olympic Games only weeks away, such a possibility was viewed with alarm here. Preparations for those games are going ahead, but any worker support of students could well have brought construction of buildings and roads to a standstill.

While construction is proceeding pretty much on time, much still remains to be accomplished.

There was also government concern that tourists might stay away from Mexico City and other tourist spots in this country if the student protest became more serious. And Mexico depends heavily upon earnings, particularly dollars, from tourists to overcome its trade imbalance.

As a result, student activity was a major concern.

Progovernment ads

Labor groups were given orientation courses on student protest in order to solidify labor support behind the government. Huge full-page advertisements, at least 30 of them, appeared in Mexico City newspapers supporting the government in the confrontation and coming from various labor groups.

At the same time, the government branded the student movement as Communist inspired. This was enough in the eyes of some here to make the whole protest all wrong.

The difficulty with such a brand, however, is that it has been hard to prove. To be sure, there were Communists marching in the vast student demonstrations, but most independent observers of the situation, and even some government officials, do not see the validity of the government accusation.

In fact, some of the most vigorous protesters were from student action groups of Roman Catholic elements nominally rightist, and also from student elements of Mexico's dominant single party, Partido Revolucionario Institucional.

Split over action

Within the government a split developed. Some members called for immediate and vigorous action to stop students. Others wanted to keep police and the Army out of the picture and let students spend themselves in marching.

The latter method was tried. But it was fraught with danger since student protesters were mounting in number and fury.

Looking at signs and placards carried by students in the most recent demonstrations, many in the government decided the situation was getting out of hand. These placards took swipes at President Díaz Ordaz, linking him personally to allegations of police brutality.

Despite strong arguments from many quarters in the government to put down the students, however, the calmer approach prevailed. And in a massive march by 150,000 students, Aug. 13, no police or Army units were in evidence. The march went off peacefully and without incident.

Students had been told that there would be no interference, as there had been earlier, if the demonstration went off peacefully.

Mistake implied

In many ways, there was in the government's action tacit admission that earlier, more forceful action may have been a mistake.

At the same time, students were under threat of possible military intervention if they got out of hand—if they carried out anything more than a peaceful demonstration.

Now with classes just about over and examinations taking place — with vacations about to begin — last Tuesday's student march appears to be the last one for now. With school in recess, there is little likelihood that students could mount anything approaching the Aug. 13 march.

Yet the threat of protest erupting anew once classes resume remains. The past 3½ weeks of student activity, with its attacks on government and on President Díaz Ordaz personally, suggest that the Mexican Government in the future is not going to find it so easy to win support from all sectors of the nation.

How now, Red cow?

By Reuters

Warsaw

The owner of a cow which crossed the border into the Soviet Union has been fined $39 far letting the animal out of his control.

The Warsaw newspaper Dziennik Ludowy said the farmer got his cow back.

Economic altitude

Industrial park boon for Shannon airport

BUSINESS

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shannon, Irish Republic

Ireland's Shannon International Free Airport has turned the near-disaster of being bypassed by transatlantic jets into a snowballing success story of industrial development—plus developing air-cargo and tourist business.

Shannon had become the world's first customs-free airport back in 1947 and soon became known internationally for its duty-free store. But the advent of jets in the late '50's—which could make Europe nonstop without having to refuel at Shannon—brought a steep decline in transit passengers.

Foreign industry lured

The plucky Irish were not to be done in by a quirk of progress. In 1959 the Dublin government set up the Shannon Free Airport Development Company. Its purpose was to promote better use of the free-airport facilities and to establish the world's first free-airport industrial park. The park was designed to attract industrial and commercial enterprises which would largely depend on airfreight services for transporting their raw materials and products.

Today Shannon airport looks like none other. A complex of neat, low manufacturing buildings houses 42 firms, which currently employ 4,000 workers. The development company has proved that manufacturing for export in a customs-free zone is a sound business proposition. It has drawn industries from nine different countries, as well as the Irish Republic.

Products manufactured here for world markets include textiles, office machines, vacuum cleaners, pianos, engineering products, precision tools, and electronic components. The first of a series of eight warehouses to hold goods while awaiting distribution in international trade now is complete.

Incentives set up

A major adantage offered to these firms is total exemption from income tax and corporate-profits tax until 1983 on profits derived from export business. Companies are also partially exempt from local taxation. They are granted accelerated depreciation allowances to be set against taxes when the liability arises. And they are free to repatriate capital gains and profits at any time.

To help offset the initial outlay in establishing a firm at Shannon, the development company is empowered to negotiate grants amounting to as much as 50 percent of the cost of machinery and equipment and the full cost of training workers. The scale of assistance is related to the employment potential of the individual industry and its capacity to generate cargo traffic for airlines using the airport.

Another goal was to stimulate employment in the area. Hence it has been especially gratifying that large numbers of semi-skilled and unskilled workers — and even skilled craftsmen—have been drawn by the training programs offered by new industries.

To house those workers, coordinating architects and town-planning consultants have provided plans for an airport city of 6,000 which could, in time, easily grow to accommodate 10,000. At present, attractive new apartment buildings and private dwellings are provided, along with schools, a community center, and shopping facilities.

Jobs on rise

New jobs continue to open up in the industrial park at the target rate of about 500 a year. Total annual income of people employed at Shannon has been estimated at $8.7 million, with obvious economic benefits for the region 'round about.

In 1967 production in the Shannon Free Airport Industrial Zone set a record of $87.5 million, or a thumping 29 percent of the Irish Republic's total manufactured exports. It is now one of the Irish Industrial Development Authority's most useful "showpieces" for attracting new industry. The new airport industries upped cargo traffic at Shannon by 30 percent in 1967.

In addition the Shannon Development Company's sales and catering organization employs 500 people in operating the duty-free store, airport restaurants, and kitchens. It also operates a school at the airport for training hotel-management students. The development company's "travel-Ireland" promotion efforts have led directly to the establishment of three large hotels near the airport and have contributed indirectly to the establishment or enlargement of several others.

Tourism promoted

Since Shannon has for 25 years been the point of entry for an Irish holiday for many North American tourists, the development company is actively engaged in selling tourist travel from the United States, Britain, and the continent of Europe to Ireland, via Shannon. It directly sponsors the successful Medieval (bus) Tours to nearby castles, as well as the highly successful medieval banquets at Dunguaire, Knappogue, and Bunratty Castles.

In conjunction with the Irish Tourist Board and Irish International Airlines, the development company's salesmanship boosted passenger traffic at Shannon by 25 percent in 1967. The means 60,348 more passengers landed at this strategically located airport.

No-load fund leaders jolt trend

By Martin Skala
Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A Wall Street maxim — that load funds generally outperform no-load funds — is being seriously challenged this year.

Several of the top-performing funds — those whose net-asset value has risen most sharply since January — are small, aggressively managed funds that don't levy a sales charge.

Run by what Wall Street phrasemakers call "the dynamic young breed of fund managers," no-load funds such as Pennsylvania Mutual, Neuwirth, Mates, and Gibraltar Growth have chalked up gains of anywhere from 30 to 95 percent over a seven-month period.

Most of the large, well-known growth funds, by comparison, have been hard-pressed to show increases of more than 3 to 5 percent in this year's gyrating stock market.

Of course, to the extent that their present success acts as a magnet in drawing money, and coffers swell, the no-loads will have some of the same problems as large-sized funds.

In a new twist as far as no-load funds go, the hot performers are designed especially for the sophisticated investor—one who recognizes the risks accompanying a big capital-gains potential.

In the past, most no-loads, though aiming at capital growth, have stayed on a more conservative track.

The newcomers, most of whom are less than a year old, employ investment techniques considered too risky by the average fund.

One of these is leveraging, or using borrowed money to buy stock. Gibraltar Growth Fund, for example, can go into debt for up to one-third of its asset value.

Buying concentrated

Leveraging its purchases during the market's spring takeoff helped Gibraltar score a 30 percent climb in net-asset value through the end of July.

"Leverage," says Gibraltar's president, David O. Ehlers, "is great during an upswing, but you can get your teeth kicked in during a tumbling market." At present, according to the Fort Lauderdale, Fla.-based fund manager, Gibraltar Growth is only 15 percent leveraged.

Another departure from conventional practice involves concentrating investments in a relatively small number of stocks.

Spreading a fund's holdings thinly over many issues is thought to impair performance. The impact of the big movers tends to be lost among the more run-of-the-mill choices.

Thus, Fredric S. Mates says he is "extremely selective" in his portfolio choices. His $28 million Mates Fund, the front-runner in the performance derby with a 98 percent rise in net-asset value so far this year, holds 40 stocks.

Gibraltar Growth Fund boasts 19 stocks in its $16 million portfolio. But only five companies — McCullough Oil Corporation, General Time, Dolly Madison Industries, Ecological Sciences Corporation, and Whittaker Corporation — comprise about 50 percent of the total.

As an incentive to achieve maximum capital gains, the no-loads pay their investment advisers a scaled management fee.

Instead of paying a flat ½ of 1 percent of the net-asset value per year, the customary levy, the fees go up as performance improves.

Neuwirth Fund's fee, for example, can go as high as 0.8 percent of net-asset value depending on the margin by which the fund's performance exceeds the Standard & Poor's composite price index.

On the other hand, poor performance may penalize an adviser.

Pennsylvania Mutual Fund goes so far as to deny its adviser a fee if, in any year, there are no net realized capital gains.

Leadership counts

Since they don't have an army of salesmen peddling their wares, the no-loads have to get attention by word of mouth and advertising. But the advertising has to be very restrained under Securities and Exchange Commission rules.

The best attention-getter of all, of course, is to be a leader in the performance race.

Since there are several hundred major funds competing for the investor's dollar, being near the top—even for as short as a six-month period—really counts.

Front-runner Mates had to close its doors on June 4 because the flood of orders caused a back-office breakdown. Mr. Mates now figures he will get another $100 million shortly after he reopens the sales window.

Now that the new crop of no-loads have joined the "swingers," a big question on Wall Street is "can they keep up?"

There's no assurance they can, of course, but the no-loads have several things going for them.

Small firms examined

Being small gives any fund nimbleness and flexibility many larger funds tend to lose. Managers often say a fund in the $250 to $500 million range or bigger gets unwieldy, especially if its main target is growth stocks. A large fund finds it difficult to trade in over-the-counter securities and thinly capitalized companies without spoiling the market.

Some of the no-loads feel that not having a dealer organization to distribute shares can be an advantage, too. There is no pressure to reward dealers through the use of "give-ups," or commission-splitting devices.

"If an analyst brings us a bright idea," says Mr. Mates, "his brokerage firm can keep all of the commissions, not just a small part."

Most important to continued success, however, is being a step ahead of everybody else in picking growth stocks which have yet to gain wide recognition.

Henry Neuwirth, president of the Neuwirth Fund, says he early saw computer-leasing companies as a major growth area. He took a big position in insurance stocks in the spring — not so much for the earnings growth but because many insurers were selling at a big discount from book value.

Now he is looking into small companies in high-technology areas such as lasers and optics.

Pennsylvania Mutual Fund has picked some winners in the real-estate-development, computer-services, and electronics fields.

Youthful Ralph De S. Quinter, Pennsylvania manager, says his forte is "special-situations" stocks. These often are companies where management is being revitalized or a highly proprietary product or service with significant earnings potential has been developed.

Airborne analysts

David O. Ehlers (right), president of Gibraltar Growth Fund, confers with analysts aboard a Lear Jet they use for on-the-spot evaluations of investment candidates. By wielding riskier investment techniques such as leverage, no-load mutuals like Gibraltar are showing up the 1968 performance record of load funds.

Bank trims 'prime'

Sumter, S.C.

The National Bank of South Carolina has trimmed its prime business-loan rate to 6¼ percent from 6½ percent. Its move comes soon after a ¼ point cut in the discount rate by the Richmond and the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Banks.

The South Carolina bank was the first in the nation to raise the prime rate to 6½ percent last March.

The prime rate is that granted to business borrowers with the strongest credit ratings. All other lending rates are scaled up from there.

Californians await savings upturn

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

California's $23.8 billion savings and loan industry—the nation's largest—is pulling out all stops to avert another credit crunch.

Savings and loan companies here are still groaning under the tight-money situation which has existed since 1966. Mortgage rates remain high—6.75 percent to 7.2 percent in many cases. Construction is slow. And a lot of money continues to stay out of California. Now only 20 percent of the industry's savings comes from out of state. This figure is considered very low.

For the past two years, California has been at a competitive disadvantage in trying to attract out-of-state savings and loan funds. Before 1966, Californians could pay higher interest rates on savings than similar institutions in the East and Midwest. Then a 5 percent maximum was slapped on California associations by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Hopeful of upturn

But California savings and loan officials are hopeful of a gradual upturn in available money. They talk optimistically of being able to attract more savings as the international situation brightens. And if and when interest rates go up, they say they will begin to get a certain amount of "swing" money which now remains put.

Also in the past year, there has been a marked upward trend in the amount of home-loan payments in California. For the six-month period ending June 30, the figure increased more than $41 million compared with the like 1967 period. Loan repayments amounted to $1,236 billion.

The loan-repayment index is one of the most important indicators of available funds, some experts say.

Many savings and loan officials base their optimism on a huge pent-up demand for housing—perhaps reaching a post-World War II peak. They say this should soon force open the floodgates for a flow of new mortgage money. And as business improves, a return to higher interest rates could attract more savings from out of state.

Few vacancies remain

Apartment vacancy levels, particularly in the urban areas of southern California, are reaching new lows. Therefore growing families in this burgeoning population region may be forced to buy, regardless of high-interest rates. This, in turn, would stimulate new construction and perhaps press mortgage rates down again.

"We know that the pattern of living in California demands that people live in houses rather than apartments," reports one savings and loan executive. "And mobility is a big factor. Up until the credit crunch, the average loan life in the Los Angeles area was about five years. Now it is longer—due to the difficulty of getting a good loan.

Powers extended

"But people here like to continually upgrade their housing. And they'll hold off buying for only so long in spite of high interest rates," he predicts.

Also savings and loan companies are looking down new investment avenues and byways to bolster California's capital-short economy. Some relief already is in sight.

Franklin Hardinge, California Savings and Loan League executive vice-president, reports that savings and loan companies will soon have the authority to finance mobile homes. These now account for more than one-fifth of all the housing starts in California. And this percentage is growing annually.

Up to recently, the underwriting of mobile homes was not considered a proper function for savings and loan associations by the federal government. But new legislation extends investment powers into this area since this type of housing is being used more and more for family residences.

Perhaps the most controversial concept on California's savings and loan scene today is that of the variable interest rate.

Proponents of this plan—whereby mortgage interest rates go up or down as living costs go up and down—say its adoption could avert another credit crunch.

"If we could raise the rate on older home loans, we might be able to pay higher dividends and attract new investors," says one finance expert.

Those who resist this plan warn that once adopted, interest rates would only escalate upward—and never downward. The home buyer would be at the mercy of the industry, they say.

But savings and loan officials here believe that they will be forced to move in the direction of a variable interest rate to insure the health of their industry.

Soviets raise steel output

By the Associated Press

London

The Soviet Union is raising steel production to 107 million tons in 1968, against 102.2 million tons last year, as a result of a 20 percent increase in capital expenditure, it was reported by Novosti, a Soviet news features agency.

Novosti said two new blast furnaces and 10 oxygen converters, with a capacity of 6.3 million tons a year, will be in operation before the end of 1968.

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'Raisin bread' theory of moon may delay manned landing

By Neal Stanford
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The moon is definitely not made of green cheese, as a 16th-century proverb has it.

But it could be a large, round loaf of raisin bread—with the raisins being large, heavy masses of material, probably nickel-iron alloys, buried 30 or more miles below the lunar surface.

This explanation is of more than merely theoretical interest, for it could hold up this country's manned moon-landing attempt, requiring a manned orbital flight of the moon before a lunar landing — something that to date has not been on the books except as speculation.

Old theory supported

This "raisin bread" theory of the moon's mass has been advanced over the years, specifically by two noted Americans, Dr. Harold C. Urey, University of California Nobel Prize winner, and the 19th-century geologist G. K. Gilbert. But it took modern science and technology to turn up what looks like proof of this assumption that the moon is a raisin-bread structure of varying densities, rather than a homogeneous unit.

Two scientists of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, working at Pasadena's Jet Propulsion Laboratory at California Institute of Technology, studied data accumulated by Lunar Orbiter 5 in its 10 days of flight around the moon a year ago. The two, Drs. Paul M. Muller and William L. Sjogren, have apparently confirmed the raisin-bread theory of the moon's makeup.

They report noticeable variation of speed of the spacecraft as it circled the moon at low altitudes. As Lunar Orbiter passed over five large, regular-shaped seas or marias (Imbrium, Serenitatis, Crisium, Nectaris, and Humorum), there was a speedup of a mile an hour or so.

The theory supported by these findings is that large objects at one time collided with the moon—either large meteorites or wandering asteroids—producing enough heat to melt both the impact object and the lunar surface. The iron and nickel in this molten sea cavity then sank to the bottom and in time was covered by material to various depths.

It is the existence of such large buried masses of material that would explain the small but significant speedup of the spacecraft as it passed over the marias. The extra mass beneath the surface would pull the spacecraft down toward the moon and accelerate it somewhat.

The important and immediate consequence of this study of the changes in gravity pull and spacecraft speed due to these buried "raisins" is to throw in doubt the sequence of saturn flights. Speed variations in areas close to the marias could put an astronaut down on the lunar surface five or six miles from the site chosen, and in very inhospitable terrain.

Thus there is talk now of inserting another manned Saturn 5 flight just prior to the final one, one that would take a crew on an orbital flight of the moon, giving it a first-hand look at landing sites.

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Luxury Country Home. 7 rooms, architecturally designed 2½ acres, Westridge area. Privacy and quiet. Horses okay. Spectacular views San Francisco Bay and Mountains. Brazilian and walnut panelling and parquet floors in galleria and den. Attractive fireplaces in den and living room. Beautiful master bedroom. Interesting small studio with own kitchen and private entrance. Could be maid's room or office. Large kitchen family room. P. O. Box 597, Menlo Park, Calif. 94025. Phone 415 854-4475.

OAKLAND, CALIF. Owners leaving state, quick sale, 10 units in very nice district; $106,400 nets 10%. $63,000 first owner carries 2nd. Principles only. Agent — 261-1879, eves. for appointment.

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RENTALS

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RARE FIND. Five blocks from The Mother Church. 4 bedrooms, 2½ baths. 2 wood burning fireplaces, custom kitchen, hardwood floors, and, or wall to wall carpet. Owner occupied building. $325.00
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3 room apartment suitable for couple or single person. Beautifully furnished, with white carpeting. Available October 1st, for one year. $275 per month. Please write Box 3-7, Room 2900, 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60601.

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Near Prudential. Attractive, large 1 & 2 room apts. CI 7-8732.

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SCARSDALE, N. Y. Lady will share with same, 2 bdrm. apartment, quiet, 5th floor, elevator. 3 min. walk to sta. $100. Available Sept. 1. 914 472-1264. Box D-15, 588 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036.

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Furnished bedroom for woman who is employed. Kitchen privileges. $10 per week. Telephone 609 235-1628.

BOSTON, MASS—8 Westland Ave., Apt. 2. Near The Mother Church. Singles and doubles (twin) for students or business men, call 4-6 p.m. 267-3618.

BOSTON
Beacon Street, Near Gardens. Attractive single, double. CI-7 8732.

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For seasonal or year-round living. Fully furnished 2 bedroom cottage, 4 rooms, 1½ baths, electric kitchen, central heat, garage, trees; panoramic view. 693-5507. Don Horn, Rte. 2, Box 10, Hendersonville, North Caroline.

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RENTALS

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Downtown — AAA
Tropical landscaping, heated pool. All rooms: Telephones, air cond., elec. heat, TV. Map of town and rate information upon request. 82 TAMIAMI TRAIL SO. Zip 33940. Tel. Midway 2-5129.

HAWAII (Honolulu). One bedroom cabana on beautiful Lahilahi Beach. Free automobile. Write R. Wenke, 84-817 Moua Street, Waianae, Hawaii 96792.

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No. Conway's most scenic inn. Friendly and informal, with a superlative hilltop location and the complete facilities, including tennis court and swimming pool to make it fun for the whole family. One mile to town and golf course. Delicious meals, large airy rooms and eye-catching mountain views make Birchmont tops in everything but rates. June 24-Oct 15. Folder or phone 356-2991
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Attractive turn-of-the-18th-century residence, a comfortable home base for young and old, lovers and discoverers of Nantucket. Eleven clean, cheery guest rooms, private baths, 5 minutes to beaches, sailing, galleries, surfing, water skiing, antiques, tennis. Rates $9-$12 daily per person, lower after Sept. 15. Open all year. Under new personalized management. 37 India St., tel. 617-228-9043.

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Quiet, restful inn. Air-conditioning. family cottages. Excellent sailing, water skiing, bathing and tennis. Contact Mr. Douglas L. Robertson Sr., East Hebron, N. H. 03264 Tel. 603-744-2413 or 603-744-8422.

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On business Route 1. Quiet location-Near restaurants. Tel. 563-3747.

PUBLIC NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
PROPOSALS

Sealed proposals for the following projects will be received at Room 427, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Massachusetts, until the dates and times stated below and at that place and time publicly opened and read:

	P.V.	P. & S.	P. Guar.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1968 at 11:00 A.M.			
CLEANING & PAINTING STEEL BRIDGES—DISTS. 2, 3, 5, 6 & 8	0.02 to 0.66	$ 5.	$ 100. to 2,100.
(12 Structures—9 Separate Contracts) $5. Complete Set			
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1968 at 2:00 P.M.			
RESURFACING STATE HWYS. IN DISTRICT 6 (4 Separate Contracts)	0.35 to 0.52	5.	1,100. to 1,600.
Routes 1A, Old Route 128 & 6 ($5. Complete Set)			
LEXINGTON-LINCOLN-CONCORD: Guard Rail Install. & Related Work (Safety Project)	1.36	5.	4,100.
SHREWSBURY-WORCESTER: Repairs to Bridge on Belmont St. (Route 9) Over Lake Quinsigamond (Readvertisement)	1.44	5.	4,300.
TAUNTON: Resurfacing and Related Work on Route 138	0.41	5.	1,200.
SANDWICH: Furn. & Install. a Gravel/Sand Well & Pump at DPW Maintenance Depot on Route 130	0.06	5.	200.
SEPTEMBER 18, 1968 at 2:00 P.M.			
DARTMOUTH: F. A. #1-195-3 (59) 22 Constructing Ramps & a Maintenance Area on Faunce Corner Road	4.89	10.	15,000.
PEABODY TO GLOUCESTER: F. A. #U-000S (005) Steel Beam Guard Rail at various locations on Route 128	6.07	10.	18,000.
GLOUCESTER: F. A. #U-331 (14) Highway Lighting Systems Route 128 Grant Circle and Blackburn Circle (Readv.)	0.27	5.	800.

Contractors intending to bid on any project must first obtain Form R-109 "Request for Proposal Forms" (for Determination of Contractor's Qualification) from the Contract Engineer Room 1010A at the above address, which Form must be completed and submitted to the Contract Engineer for approval. Upon approval and payment of the required amount the prospective bidder shall be entitled to receive an officially numbered Proposal Book containing specifications along with a set of plans for the project. Payment for these shall be by cash, bank check, certified check or money order, drawn to the order of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, which payment will be refunded in accordance with the terms in the "Notice to Contractors" contained in the Proposal Book. Plans on display and complete information available at the Boston Office, the Northampton, Worcester and Taunton District Offices, and at the Offices of each other District wherein the project is located.

EDWARD J. RIBBS, Commissioner of Public Works.
August 17, 1968

ALPHABETICAL LISTING

BEAUTY SHOPS

ERIC BEAUTY SALON
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1023 Lexington Ave., N.Y.C. (bet. 73 and 74)
BU 8-9342. Rosalie Dunleavy, owner-manager.

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OUTDOOR BOOKS
- You Can Survive Outdoors — $2.00
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- A Guide for Rockhounds and Prospectors $2.00
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- Backpack Technicues $1.00
- Backpack Cookery $1.00
- Camp Ground Atlas of U.S. and Canada $4.00

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CASH FOR DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, GOLD VISIT, MAIL or PHONE 523-9416 (Boston) *DIAMOND CENTER, 333 Wash. St., Rm. 622*

SOUND VOLUMES JOURNAL 39, Sentinel 23-24, Christian Science Reading Room, 125 South Second St., Rogers, Ark. 72756.

WEARING APPAREL

SPECIAL
Introductory Offer, Ladies Plastic Raincoat, and Beautiful Plastic Hat Box Rain Bonnet, Plus Free Gifts. Retail Value of Free Gifts higher than cost of package. Price $1.75 plus 25c for handling and shipping. Lewco, P. O. Box 472, Boston, Mass. 02102. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Free Gift Catalog.

PUBLIC NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION
Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Metropolitan District Commission at Room 602, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 11:00 A.M. of Tuesday, September 3, 1968 and at that time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of Borings, High Level Bridge and Approaches, Leverett Circle, Boston to City Square, Charlestown. Charge for specifications is $25.00 which amount is returnable only when the plans and specifications are in good condition within 30 calendar days after opening date. The project value for this contract is .30. Proposal guarantee shall consist of cash, bank check, certified check or money order for $3000.00 payable to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Contractors intending to bid on this project must first obtain Form R-109 "Request for Proposal Forms" from the Pre-qualification office, Room 203, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, which form must be completed and submitted to the Pre-qualification Officer for approval. Upon approval and payment of the required amount the prospective bidder shall be entitled to receive a set of plans and specifications. Attention is called to the minimum rates of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 149 of the General Laws. Materials and supplies used or incorporated in the performance of the contract are exempt from the sales and use tax. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Commission. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
By: HOWARD WHITMORE, JR.
Commissioner
August 20, 1968

BRITISH ISLES—AFRICA
CONTINENTAL EUROPE

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CENTRAL LONDON YOUTH FORUM
cordially welcome you (16-35 years) to their Tuesday meetings at 38 Scarsdale Villas, London, W.8. at 7:30 p.m., or phone 01-947 2588 for their other activities.

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LONDON S. W. 14 AREA. Unfurnished accommodation sought by single lady. Sitting-room, bathroom and kitchen.
CSM VK, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

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LONDON, ENGLAND. Very attractive well-heated, spacious 5-room apt., tastefully furnished, incl. Bechstein Grand piano. Cleaning service twice weekly included in rental of $250 a month. Available 1 year lease, ideally located N. W. London, Hampstead Heath, Westfield College, 20 minutes to Marble Arch. Further information Mrs. T. Harris, 5875 Sperling Ave., S. Burnaby, B.C., Canada, LA 6-5600.

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LONDON — Charming four roomed flat in distinguished house in South Kensington. 2nd floor (no lift) with an adjoining drawing office or consulting room. Rent £550 p.a. plus rates. A charitable organization taking a long lease preferred. Write with particulars of proposed use to
CSM-TP, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, WC2.

RICHMOND—Near station. 2 rooms, kitchen/bathroom. Furnished, suitable two people. Off-peak heating. Free September.
CSM VN, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

LIMPSFIELD, SURREY. Furnished 2 bedroomed flat in well appointed house. Charming area, accessible London. Close Christian Science Church. Phone: Oxted 4448.

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FURNITURE FOR SALE

TABLES AND CHAIRS specially designed for Christian Science Sunday Schools. Photographs and prices from the makers: R.D.A. 32/4 Bensham Lane, Croydon, Surrey.

GUEST HOUSES

DEVON, HILLSCOURT GUEST HOUSE, 8/10 Pennsylvania Rd., Exeter. Cent. heat. Close to Christian Science Church and city centre. Quiet. Tel. 55685.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Bridges will be pleased to welcome guests in their home from May 6th to October 12th at
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ISLE OF WIGHT TEL. 73

HOLIDAY—ACCOMMODATION

DEVON. 'The Beehive,' Beaford Winkleigh. (Beaford 245.) Ideal Touring Centre. Comfortable bedrooms, H&C Electric fires. Cooking much appreciated. Brochure with pleasure. Open Easter—end October.

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in one edition or in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. The Eastern Edition circulates in New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of the U.S.A. and in Canada provinces of Ontario east to Newfoundland, West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America; Midwestern Edition in the Central states of U.S.A., and in central provinces of Canada; Western Edition in Mountain and Pacific Coast States of U.S.A. and in Alaska and Hawaii, and in Western provinces of Canada.

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Rates	One Ad. Edn. Per Line	All Eds.
1 or 2 insertions	.56	1.05
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1 insertion a week for 6 cons. weeks	.50	.91
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1 insertion a week for 13 cons. weeks	.43	.75
1 insertion a week for 26 cons. weeks	.42	.73
1 insertion a week for 52 cons. weeks (on contract)	.40	.70
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3 insertions within 7 cons. days	.33	.52
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REAL ESTATE DIRECTORY
(All Editions Friday)

1 time, per line	.17
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Minimum space accepted for all classified advertising is 3 lines, single column width. Advertisements without white space permit five words to a line. (Example: An advertisement with 25 words will require 5 lines of space. Run 3 times within 7 consecutive days will cost in regular classified 56¢ or $2.80 per insertion.) Payment should accompany classified advertising. Overseas Rates supplied on request. Advertising deadlines are two days in advance. Western, Midwestern, and All Editions copy must be submitted by 3:00 A.M. 3 days before publication. Eastern and New England editions deadline is 3:00 P.M. Real Estate Directory 12 o'clock noon Tuesday. Orders may be placed with local advertising representative or at the nearest branch office or sent to Classified Advertising, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115, U.S.A. Telephone orders are acceptable.

For more information about Classified Advertising in the Monitor, call your local Advertising Representative, or write or phone the following offices:

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Washington—1379 National Press Bldg., EXecutive 3-4378	20004
London—Africa House, 64/78, Kingsway, W.C.2., 01-405-0442	

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JOHN BADDELEY 834 9176
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HOMES TO SHARE

GENTLEMAN with 2 children offers partnership in guest-house business to person willing to share his household responsibilities. CSM X-35, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, W.C.2., or tel. Newbury, Berks, 4267.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEAR MUNICH/GERMANY
Country-Seat, owner new-built, 5½ rooms, all modern com., Annex 300 m² fit for branch office/fact./storage, etc. Charm. situated, area 1800 m², reasonable price.
CSM VO, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

CROYDON S. NORWOOD. Modern Semi-detached 3 beds. 2 Recept. Kit., bath/rm. Garage. Attractively situated, close station & shops. £7500. Tel: 01-653-8587.

HOUSES WANTED

BUNGALOW, 2/3 Beds. Garage. Small garden, within easy reach Christian Science Church, South or East England. CSM X-39, Africa House Kingsway, W.C.2.

MISCELLANEOUS

Way-Marker Chalks Solos, and Solos with words by Mary Baker Eddy
THE ART STORE
53 Sloane Square, Chiveden Place
London, S.W.1. Tel. 01-730 3621

PAINTINGS FOR SALE

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Modern Paintings and Sculpture
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A rewarding and satisfying career for women students of all ages and nationalities.
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Two-years preliminary training followed by three years at Chestnut Hill Sanatorium, U.S.A

WOMEN TODAY

Take a deep breath

By David LePage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans

The visitor to New Orleans can thank the owner of a private estate for providing a pause that is recreational.

At Longue Vue Gardens, recently opened to the public, he may enjoy strolling at his own pace—or at no pace at all. There are welcoming places to sit throughout the grounds — in restful nooks with refreshing vistas.

Almost every bench or chair is near running water—a fountain or a rivulet that soothes the ear and pleases the eye. A large fountain at one end of the main garden features a row of jets arching over a long pool.

More than 100 varieties of flowers bloom at different times of the year, and there's a wide variety of shade trees, vines, and shrubs.

Located on the estate of Mrs. Edgar B. Stern, the eight-acre showplace is attended by members of two local garden clubs, who will point out things of interest if the visitor desires, or leave him alone if that suits him better.

The design of the formal main garden, inspired in general by the layout of the Alhambra, is a harmonious blend of lawn, flowers, vines, trees, fountains, sculpture, and colonnaded loggia. The area around two of its smaller fountains is paved with smooth Japanese-style pebbles set on edge to form a simple pattern.

Other sections include a large wild garden with a path winding among pine and bay trees, magnolia, and other flowering trees, ivy, and dogwood, azaleas, Louisiana iris, forget-me-not, and delphinium, and hydrangea.

Visitors also can stroll among the potting sheds and nursery — even chat with the head gardener, Osmond J. Ward, if they're fortunate enough to corner him. Mr. Ward rebuilt the main garden according to the plans of Mrs. Stern and William Platt of New York, after the owner and landscape architect visited Granada, Spain, in 1967.

The gardens were first designed in the early 1940's by the noted American landscape architect, Mrs. Ellen Biddle Shipman; the loggia and fountains were added 10 years later.

Longue Vue is currently open twice a week, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. It also may be visited, by arrangement, at other times by groups of 100 or more.

Women act on violence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two college presidents assisted at the emergency Women in Action conference recently at Racine, Wis., sponsored by the Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Miss Martha Peterson, president of Barnard College, New York, and Mrs. Mary Bunting, head of Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., led Wisconsin women participants in discussions of "What Women Can do to End Violence in America."

The Women in Action forum springs directly from a meeting in New York at which 250 women from throughout the nation have been studying "Womanpower-in-action: Toward Reduction of Violence."

By David LePage

New Orleans beauty

Smooth, rounded, Japanese-style pebbles are set on edge to form this simple black-and-white design around one of the many fountains at Longue Vue Gardens, New Orleans, La. Visitors may stroll through the garden or sit in a restful, shaded nook.

Gardener's ground covering

By Mary Frances Böhm
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati

Are you looking for a labor saving and time saving solution to your garden problems? Let ground covers help you.

There are many varieties and a suitable one can be found for almost any situation. Insects do not bother them and once they are established they are so thick that weeds seldom appear. They require no cultivation; in fact they ask only to be left alone. And they contribute to a trim, well groomed effect so desirable in a garden.

Myrtle is the first choice of most gardeners for shady places. This neat, compact plant has shiny dark green leaves and is crowned with elegant little blue flowers in spring. It does not thrive in full sun and spreads slowly. In getting a bed started, time can be saved by pinning down runners with hairpins. I bought hairpins by the gross while trying to cover a too sunny bank on one side of my driveway. A few friends were inveigled into helping me and this project turned into several pleasant parties.

Ivy responds equally well to the pinning treatment.

Pachysandra or . . .

Pachysandra is also a favorite for shady places. There are few finer sights in the spring than a thick bed of pale green pachysandra rosettes edged with pansies or yellow crocus. Pachysandra grows slowly but you can increase your stand rapidly by rooting cuttings in sand. (In the fall try rooting cuttings in a bowl for a dining table centerpiece and vary it with tall red candles set in the sand or one or two bright blossoms purchased at a florist.)

For a large exposed, sunny area trailing or ground euonymus is attractive, durable, and fast growing. For smaller and more contained sunny areas, ajuga is a good choice. It also does well in shade and there are several varieties. Crinkly leaves overlap in a flat mat and runners spread quickly. Sturdy little blue spires blossom in May and June.

Have you ever thought of thyme as a ground cover? The late Sir Harold Nicholson and his wife, V. Sackville-West, made a small lawn of it at Sissinghurst, their home in Kent. When I saw it, it was covered with frilly lavender blossoms forming a flat tangle two or three inches high. The lawn stretched from the herb garden to the moat where clumps of slender white Siberian iris were reflected in the dark water. It was a lovely sight.

Thyme

A friend of mine is letting thyme spread over more and more of a terraced perennial border. At the moment, large patches of it form a soft lavender carpet for thick clumps of pinks. Remember that bees love thyme. The delectable Mt. Hymettus honey is made by bees that live exclusively on wild thyme.

Sweet woodruff, another herb, is one of my favorite ground covers. This prim, lacy little plant is covered with white blossoms in May. It creeps out about three feet around an apple tree in the middle of my garden.

Masses of various plants can be used in your perennial border as ground covers. I have ferns, funkia, and epimedium planted so as to leave pockets for splashes of impatience, nicotiana and begonias. Other material can be used in sunny places.

If you want riotous color in your garden, study Japanese gardens. The Japanese are among the world's best gardeners and they use color very sparingly. The aesthetic quality of your garden depends on its basic design, well shaped planting, varied textures, and interesting shades of green. Ground covers can add to these elements in your garden. And they require so little time and effort.

New York's wacky promotion parties

By Marilyn Hoffman
New York

New York public relations people will go to any lengths to make a point these days. "Wacky" is the name for a few of the recent press parties.

At this moment, I am inspecting a scroll on my desk announcing that I am a charter member of the ILAG. That means International League of Antisocial Gourmets. We are supposed to be a "dedicated band devoted to the use of garlic, onions, cheeses, and other aromatic foods." Our creative abandon with these daringly flavorful foods is supposed to "deserve the admiration of the entire gastronomic world."

It was promised that the wildly antisocial press party at the Regency Hotel would be "absolutely mind-boggling." The place was draped with garlands of salami, pendulous provolones, and succulent bunches of purple onions.

The whole affair was just to put in a good word for much-maligned odiferous foods without which our table would be bland indeed. We consumed a few garlic-laden monstrous mushrooms, some blue cheese and marinated onions, and picked up a free copy of "The Antisocial Cookbook" — 150 recipes celebrating all the offenders that tend to chase friends away — and departed. The little paperback cookbook can be had for $1 by mail from Madison Laboratories in Summit, N.J. These are the people who had the real vested interest in the antisocial press party because they produce Binaca a breath freshener, which they propose can make you socially acceptable once more.

Meet Manhattan

As you travel around Manhattan restaurants you notice various aids put out to help diners enjoy their onions — tiny boxes of chewing gum, sprigs of fresh parsley, dishes of cloves. And at certain restaurants, little white, green, or pink mints are offered at the door as you leave.

* * *

Then the 1968 "Sandwich King Contest" people came along and announced that young people these days were "antigourmetdining" (along with a lot of other anti's), and in fact prefer sandwiches. They decided to meet the young crowd more than half way by throwing this summer's party at the Electric Circus down in hippieland. Reporters spent better than $2 each way to taxi down to Manhattan's nether regions, and disappear at midday into this garish teen hideaway, with its thunderous music, blinking lights, and eerie atmosphere. It was so confoundingly dark that guests couldn't see each other, much less the sandwiches they were supposed to be consuming.

While a rock group played, photographs in color of sandwiches and of chefs making them were projected on walls and ceiling. After a while a lot of men stepped up and made middle-aged speeches, some prizes were handed out, and Thomas Raymond Giancoli, executive chef of the Monte Cristo Hotel in Everett, Wash., was named "Sandwich King of 1968."

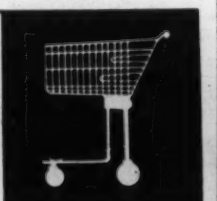
His prize-winning concoction is called "Sweet Adeline" and it includes cream cheese, almonds, and prune filling. Once you've stacked it, you dip it in batter and fry it crisp, then top it with whipped cream and a maraschino cherry. For this Mr. Giancoli won $1,000 and a trip-for-two to anywhere in the world. We still can't imagine those antigourmet young people frying up a few "Sweet Adelines" to hand around to friends.

This year, even the names of the top 20 sandwiches put us off—such as "Orient Express," "Nor-Westerner," "Chee-Sea Dog," "Creole Crunch," "Keep Clam."

But how could anybody "Keep Clam" when the National Sandwich Idea Contest got so mired in the murk of The Electric Circus?

Such is the promotion game sometimes in New York.

IT SELLS
GROCERIES



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Parlez-vous français?

First-year French might come in handy for these volunteer bookends. It's a perfectly good language for poodles to converse in.

FAMILY FEATURES

Blueberry-Blue Period

By Joy V. Dueland

One can so easily understand how Picasso fell into his Blue Period. I've fallen into a Blueberry-Blue Period and almost haven't been able to crawl out. Picasso's efforts hang in the best museums. My work just hangs . . . they're walls.

This blueberry blue is the kind of color that gets to you. You can almost taste it. I bought a gallon of it, thinking this was surely enough for my moderate-sized kitchen and feeling very noble about transforming a whole room for so little money. Then with the money saved from not hiring a professional painter I went out and bought blueberry-blue-checked organdy curtains for the kitchen, and a blueberry-blue table cloth, and blueberry-blue Dutch tiles for the countertop.

All this before a drop of paint had touched the walls. Time was the problem. I didn't have enough of it at the moment to paint the kitchen. But it wasn't possible to get the new kitchen floor laid until the walls were done. A quandary solved by my neighbor's two young girls who insisted that painting was great fun for them, especially when they could roll rollers up and down the walls. Privately, their father cautioned me and shook his head, muttering dark indistinguishable things. But, as I said to him, what harm could they do? I was having the floor replaced so it didn't matter how much paint they splattered. And it was a chance for them to earn some summer money.

♦ ♦ ♦

So the next morning Doreen and Judy arrived in their "work clothes," old jeans and their father's discarded shirts hanging down to the knees and slouchy rainhats to protect their hair. I thought they looked remarkably professional for 11 and 15. Full of youthful vigor, they expected to complete the job that weekend. Their father would be proud of them, I was sure.

Doreen, the elder, was to climb up the old stepladder and paint the ceiling white, while Judy would work her way up from the bottom with the blue paint. An admirable arrangement until Doreen's white began dripping down on Judy's blue, and Judy's brush splattered Doreen's pristine ceiling. To preserve their sisterly feeling it was decided that they work in opposite ends of the room.

Doreen had brought along her tape recorder with some song that sounded like "On Top of Old Smokey" but the words went more like "On top of spaghetti . . ." and I heard the girls chatting about Beatles and Monkees and other assorted wildlife. At first the music and the girls were both going great guns, but after a few hours one could tell that their batteries were running down. So I went out into the kitchen and suggested they call it a day and finish up the next morning while I was away.

♦ ♦ ♦

When I came home the following afternoon, they had added another member to the crew—three-year-old Jock, their brother for whom they were baby-sitting. One could tell by the seat of his pants that he had sat in a can of blueberry blue. One could also tell, while the girls were busy painting the walls blue, Jock had decided to paint the refrigerator and part of my living-room wall to match. He was being helpful according to his lights and proud of himself. He couldn't understand why his sisters took him home in such a hurry.

The next few days were lovely, such balmy weather that it seemed only right that Doreen and Judy go swimming in the lake instead of being cooped up in the kitchen, painting. Actually I was itching for an excuse to finally get at that blueberry blue and express myself.

Climbing up the ladder, I got a closer look at the area where the white ceiling and blue wall were supposed to meet. They not only met but had it out with each other so that the ceiling line wavered dizzily around the room. I realized I had better patch that up first before the girls' father saw it.

So, armed with a small artist's paint brush, I worked on the ceiling line. It began to look as though mice had chewed away through the blue into the white. Then I remembered that their father had suggested using the straight edge of a cardboard to keep the ceiling line clean. That seemed to work, except that as I pulled the cardboard away from the wall, the paint-soaked edge streaked white down the blue wall.

♦ ♦ ♦

Finally I caught the knack of nudging a flat-edged brush up the wall into the ceiling and produced a fairly straight line. But by this time all the painting and re-painting had depleted blueberry blue and I needed another gallon of flat paint and a can of enamel. The store which normally stocked these was in the throes of a strike and doubted if I could find any more. This, with half a blueberry kitchen! For several weeks I hunted through paint stores and covered two states before my search was successful.

By the time I'd located the paint, I had come also into possession of an expensive spray gun which it was promised would practically do the work for me. I believe these things. Like a child I went to work armed with my new toy, intending to spray-paint the whole house in a weekend.

After about an hour I decided that painting a wall with a spray gun is ideal if one can take down the wall and lean it on the floor. How else to stop those dribbles? It is recommended that they be smoothed out with a brush but then why not just use a brush to begin with? Also the spray gun every so often had to be flushed out with a solvent to keep it from gumming up. The only way to flush it out was to spray the solvent someplace, so I stuck the spray gun in the open window and let it spray out onto the side garden which is mostly weeds. In a little while the weeds turned a lovely blueberry blue and I was so busy enjoying this that I hadn't noticed that the wind direction had changed and the spray was heading back at the house. There is now a patch of my white house that is blueberry blue. All I can hope for is an immediate heavy rainstorm.

♦ ♦ ♦

The spray gun did work rather nicely on the refrigerator (I had to agree with little Jock that a blue refrigerator was a refreshing change). But before I finished that particular job the spray gun totally gave up the ghost. So it was back to the rollers and paint brushes again.

About six weeks from the date that Judy and Doreen had begun the job, I did the last stroke. It had taken three gallons of blueberry-blue flat and two quarts of enamel, five brushes, three rollers, and a spray gun. A good part of my wardrobe is spotted with blueberry blue, the big poodle has one blue ear and the four Siamese kittens are no longer Sealpoint but blueberry blue point from sticking their noses where they didn't belong. I don't know how Picasso felt at the end of his Blue Period, but I have a suspicion.

Selective focusing tricks

Camera column

Offhand, it would seem the matter of focusing a camera could be covered in one sentence: "Adjust camera to achieve sharp focus on subject."

However, after seeing an interesting photo by an old friend, it's obvious that the simple rule in focusing can be amended or broken—like so many other rules in photography—in order to get offbeat or unusual effects.

My friend, Robert A. Wilson Jr., Brooklyn Heights, N.Y., a serious amateur, now is probing the possibilities of professional photography in graphic presentations. His imaginative picture, which caught my eye, is a Manhattan skyscraper night scene in which the lights seem to move and direct attention to the photo's heart.

♦ ♦ ♦

For the effect, Mr. Wilson used a Rolleicord camera, Plus-X Pan film and an f/8 lens opening. He exposed for seven seconds while shifting the focus by hand from 2½ feet to infinity, then gave an additional four seconds at infinity to define the buildings. The camera, of course, was firmly on a tripod throughout.

Discussing the technique, Mr. Wilson advises camera fans to practice the procedure several times in "dry runs" before making an actual exposure. You must avoid jarring the camera while "zooming" the lens, keep fingers out of the lens' path, and coordinate the action with the time exposure.

If exposure is limited solely to the time during which the lens is moved from close-up to infinity, only the "explosion" effect will show; adding the extra exposure at infinity sharpens the definition of light sources and the buildings.

"An interesting—though less dramatic—effect," Mr. Wilson noted, "is achieved by reversing the procedure and exposing an additional few seconds at closest focus. It gives the impression of lights moving in dense fog."

♦ ♦ ♦

"Selective focus" is a technique whereby added emphasis is given to a specific area of sharpness by having other areas of the picture out of focus. It is achieved by shooting with the lens "wide open" at the fastest speed possible for proper exposure and with the camera focused sharply on the point to be emphasized. The closer this point is to the camera, the easier it is to achieve this effect.

When the subject is in sharp focus at a distance from the camera—15 feet or beyond—the far background will tend to look in focus also but the "selective focus" effect may be obtained by having an extreme close-up foreground frame, possibly of branches or leaves, which will be unsharp. Sometimes, however, a fuzzy foreground makes the whole picture look out of focus, so careful planning is advisable.

♦ ♦ ♦

Still another method of getting the "selective focus" look is by shooting through a pane of glass which has been smeared with petroleum jelly except for a clear area which shows the subject focused upon.

Experienced photographers have evolved several focusing tricks to make camera handling easier under stress. They prefocus the camera for several selected distances and learn to gauge accurately how far to back off for a close-up, a full length or a group picture.

By focusing and exposing for these tested distances—especially with flash—they get uniform exposure results which make it easier later on to make enlargements. Sometimes they color code their lens mounts by attaching a mark of red, yellow, or white tape to indicate a four, eight or 12-foot distance. At sports events they can prefocus and color code the lens mount for goal positions, home plate, bases or other areas of predictable action. On some occasions, when the focusing distance need not be varied, some photographers tape the lens so it cannot be shifted out of focus accidentally while energetically handling the camera.

Irving Desfor
Associated Press

Dialogue with youth

By Erwin D. Canham
Editor in chief of The Christian Science Monitor

Reader: I favor gun-control laws. In reading an article in our local paper I noticed the following paragraph: "The NRA receives large federal subsidies, principally on the theory that it is training young men to become safe and expert marksmen in the event they are called to defend their country."

Is it really true that the NRA receives government money? Does it use this money to lobby? Does this seem right to you?

Oakland, Calif., reader

E. D. C.: Yes, the National Rifle Association has received federal funds to carry on training programs in gunmanship. Very likely this is in the national interest so long as we need trained marksmen. As far as I know, the NRA does not—I would suppose, cannot—use such funds for lobbying.

Sundial Teen-age assistance

Minneapolis, Minn.

After having driven an automobile owned by a U.S. Naval officer, recently sent to Vietnam, from San Diego, Calif., to his family home in Minneapolis, Minn., I was on a carefully timed continuation of travel to Chicago and the East Coast.

Because she had five little boys to care for at home, the officer's wife took me by car to the nearest city bus stop in the late afternoon. This was some seven miles distant from the downtown terminal where I was to catch an Illinois bus. Timetables showed the two buses would miss contact by five minutes, and there were no other buses to Chicago until the next morning.

Understanding my dilemma, the conscientious city bus driver insisted I call the Greyhound station and ask the supervisors there to detain the departure for a few minutes. I tried, but the telephone lines were repeatedly busy.

The driver obligingly opened his door at the booth, after moving forward to it. I reboarded his bus, and we continued on his regular schedule. Along the way, he spoke aloud, saying he thought it too bad to miss the other carrier by such a narrow margin.

At this point a teen-aged passenger spoke up:

"Please excuse me for intruding," she explained, "but as I get out at the next corner, I will reach home much before you can get to the downtown station. If it is all right with you, I will telephone the long distance bus company, tell them you are on the way, and ask them to please hold their bus just a few minutes."

When I arrived at the bus station, the dispatcher reported a young lady had telephoned.

Although neither the city bus driver nor I knew the girl's name, where she lived, nor who she was, we were both very grateful for her assistance to a stranger. Even though there is no way to personally thank this young adult, her unselfish action should be applauded. Her thoughtful, considerate act can be a dynamic inspiration to others.

E. S.

A verse for today...

For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men, teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world.

—TITUS 2:11, 12

Honeybee

By Ferol Austen

Slide show

When I view my slides
I get truly inspired
Until — my other
Eye gets tired.

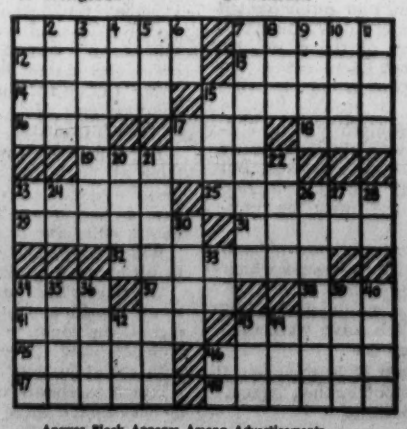
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Chin whiskers
7. Bed linen
12. Realm
13. Bend
14. Championship
15. Servile follower
16. Goddess of infatuation
17. Cow genus
18. Seine
19. Extricate
23. Theater
25. Average
29. Limestone
31. Lariat
32. Organ pedal coupler
34. Topaz humming bird
37. Overturn
38. Taste
41. Reclaim
43. Small mesa
45. Work dough
46. Attic
47. Predicament
48. Overlook

Down

1. Japanese wooden clogs
2. Disregard
3. Wingless
4. Sesame
5. Rather than
6. College degree: abbr.
7. Shears
8. Vandal
9. Emerald Isle
10. Bacchanal's cry
11. Marquee
15. Grieve for
17. Exist
20. Emanate
21. Scope
22. Goddess of mischief
23. Execute
24. International language
26. Master
27. Near
28. Singing syllable
30. Iroquoian
33. Wire service
34. Clumsy boats
35. Outlet
36. Bewildered
39. Brain passage
40. Man's nickname
42. Grimalkin
43. Sack
44. Samovar
46. Enlisted man



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

Quotation for today

Cheerfulness and content are great beautifiers and are famous preservers of good looks.

—CHARLES DICKENS

The Christian Science Monitor

"That was eight years ago, Norval. How would I know where your Nixon button is?"

Editorials **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** *Commentary*

Tuesday, August 20, 1968 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

America and abroad

One thing seems almost certain regardless of who wins the November election. This is that overall American foreign policy during the foreseeable future will be more restrained, more careful, more limited in responsibilities, less open-handed.

Within both major parties the current is flowing strongly and steadily in the direction of a pullback and cutdown on American involvement abroad. In neither of these parties is there an opposing current with any degree of political or national backing.

This does not mean that the United States has gone or will necessarily go isolationist in the old sense of the word. No one is demanding this, neither Richard Nixon, Hubert Humphrey, nor Eugene McCarthy. Each is not only ready to see America continue to make its presence felt in foreign fields, but feels that this is necessary for America's own safety.

But the whole general trend within organized politics (and, it would seem, within public opinion as well) is towards a less conspicuous American role and presence abroad. This is visible at such points as:

● The Republican platform's demand that the United States return to multilateral action abroad rather than indulge in unilateral attempts to preserve peace.

● The strong national feeling that the country must avoid further "Vietnams."

● Hubert Humphrey's visible wish to appear less tied to the unilateral Johnson foreign policy.

● The steadily increasing disposition in Congress to cut down on foreign aid.

While these trends, either individually or collectively, do not mean a retreat into a 1968 brand of antiforeignism, they do hold considerable significance for the future. At the very least, they mean that Washington will be markedly more cautious in its foreign commitments.

Nor is this necessarily and automatically bad. While it would be tragic, both for the world and the United States, if the latter were to turn its back on the former, the time is long overdue for a thoroughgoing reweighing of America's worldwide role. It is time to reassess the methods used abroad, to evaluate whether these methods are now outdated, and to determine just how far the United States should go in its peace-keeping and progress-stimulating role.

If the present signs hold true, the next administration in Washington will be less interventionist than any of its postwar predecessors.

Euzkadi

It is strange that the age of superpowers should also be increasingly the age of mininationalisms. Quebeckers, Kurds, Ibos, Nagas, Scotsmen, Welshmen, Bretons — these are only a few of the most prominent peoples among whom has stirred with renewed fervor over the past decade a desire to be masters in their own homelands, free of anybody else's tutelage. Add to the list now the Basques.

Basque nationalism is, in fact, nothing new. Most Basques live in four provinces in the northeast corner of Spain: Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa, Alava, and Navarre. But they do spill over the Pyrenees into France — in the French department of Basses-Pyrénées. In their own tongue, the Basques call their homeland straddling the Pyrenees "Euzkadi." The closest they have come in recent times to establishing anything like Euzkadi as a political entity was during the Spanish Civil War in the late 1930's. Then, there was set up an autonomous Basque Republic, within Spain, which lasted for just over eight months. It fell when General Franco's troops entered Bilbao, capital of Vizcaya province.

But today, with Spain in ferment just beneath the surface because of the struggle for the succession to General Franco, Basque nationalism has asserted itself with stark vigor. Two weeks ago, the political police chief of Guipuzcoa province was shot and killed in broad daylight. Basque separatists have virtually boasted of being responsible. And the government in Madrid has responded by imposing a limited state of emergency on the province. Among the scores arrested, 15 are said to be Roman Catholic priests.

For the Franco regime, this turmoil in the Basque country is unsettling. At the other end of the Pyrenees, on the Mediterranean, Basque nationalism is matched or balanced by Catalan nationalism — which is perhaps even more of a threat to Spanish unity. Among Basques and Catalans, the pattern is markedly similar. The younger generation is less inhibited than its parents by memories of Spain's agony during the civil war. And for the younger generation of separatists and protesters there is considerable sympathy and support within the local Roman Catholic church.

With General de Gaulle pressing down from one side of the Pyrenees and General Franco pushing up more ruthlessly from the other, the Basques are unlikely to get much closer to their dream of Euzkadi than making trouble for the governments in Paris and Madrid. (So far, there have been no reports of significant separatist activity on the French side of the frontier.) The way for the governments to make trouble less likely for themselves is to be at least understanding and tolerant of Basque identity and culture.

Local action emphasized

"This pronouncement," Vice-President Hubert Humphrey remarked, "has become almost ritualistic for politicians in 1968."

He had just urged an "action plan" for rehabilitating American cities which, he said, would stress "a far greater measure of state and local initiative, responsibility and cooperation, together with less federal control." It also would require participation by all sectors of the community: business, labor, schools, everybody.

This is the new aim and emphasis in America's improvement programs: local engagement, local initiative, fewer controls from Washington, larger participation by all elements in the community. Messrs. Nixon, McCarthy, McGovern, have all been urging this, though Senator McGovern stresses the federal commitment.

All of which amounts to a major reversal of orthodox liberal doctrine. The earlier thesis held that local government was bound to be inefficient and wasteful if not downright corrupt; that Washington alone could assure uniform high standards; that those who urged "states rights" and local action were mainly seeking to block any action at all; and that private capitalism was a hostile agent, unlikely to cooperate with government.

The New Deal emphasized federal authority. But today such an old-time liberal as Hubert Humphrey urges local responsibility. Why this change? It is because people have concluded that Washington is often too far removed, too insensitive, to local problems and customs. Perhaps more important, it is because social workers see that to engage local initiative and participation, the local people must have "a piece of the action."

So Mr. Humphrey, proposing his "Marshall Plan for the cities," specifies participation by industry, the unions, the universities and foundations, the banks. He points out that six out of seven jobs in the American economy are in the private sector, and that housing is almost entirely a private industry.

"I am for keeping it that way," he says.

This does not mean that Washington closes shop. There is immense need for federal action to assure adequate standards, for Washington tax money to stimulate and subsidize business investment and local enterprise, for grants to the states — and perhaps for a federal job guarantee and a federal program of low-cost housing.

But the multiple approach is the new American way. It is participatory democracy. It is utilizing all the nation's resources, to get things done that very urgently need doing.

Ruble-pinching Reds

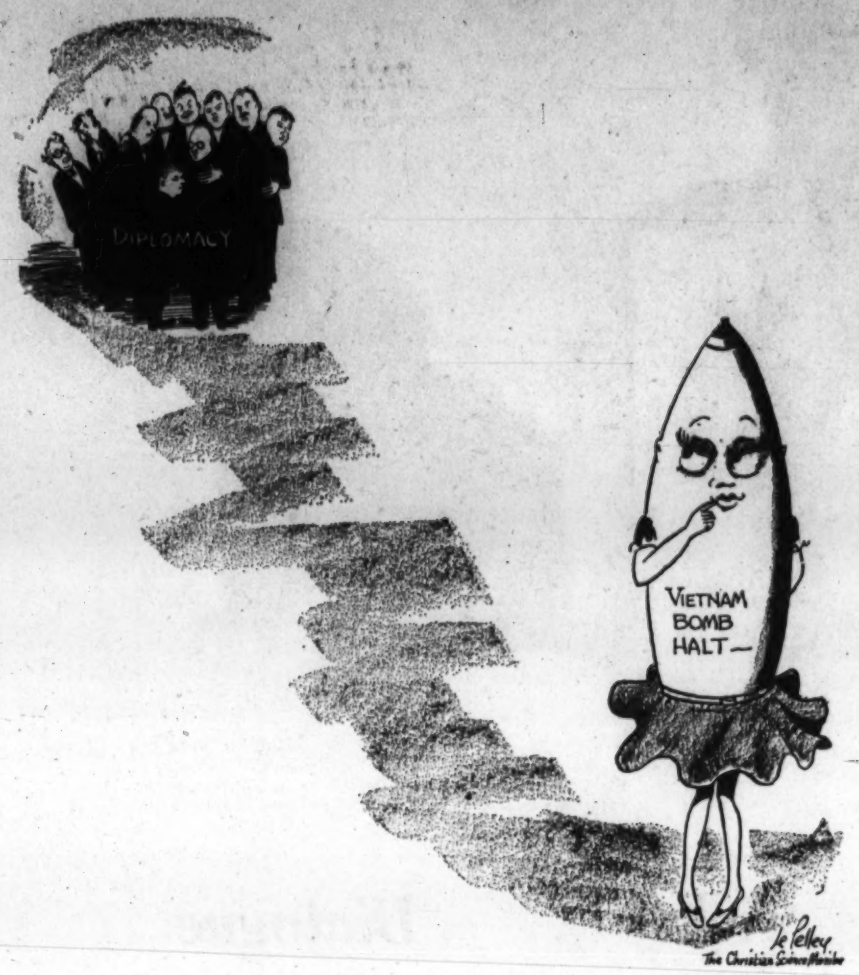
As is well known, the countries of the Communist world are becoming increasingly cost-conscious. Throughout much of Eastern Europe the idea is spreading that government-owned enterprises should be run so as to make, not squander, money. More and more, enterprise managers are being held accountable for the costs they run up.

Apparently, this cost-consciousness has now spread to other and less important areas of Communist life. For, unless we are mistaken, we perceive at least two further instances in which Marxists are seeking to hold down expenses. One is in flowers; the other is in mineral water.

It strikes us, from examining the traditional nosegays handed out to visiting Communist delegations during the recent series of crisis talks in Czechoslovakia that the bouquets are no longer so full, so elegant, so actressy-looking as formerly. Indeed, the bunch of blooms which Czech leader Alexander Dubcek handed Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev on the latter's recent visit was so skimpy that it could only be compared to the bouquet which five-year-old junior gathers for mommy by the roadside.

And the mineral water! Look at the pictures of any big Marxist conference. You will see, lined up straight as a die, a bottle of mineral water before each delegate. But look more closely. Almost invariably you will see that the bottles are never opened. Now, that's a real way to save money.

'My ears are burning'



Mightier than the sword?

State of the nations

By Joseph C. Harsch

Washington

Washington appears to be clinging even more tenaciously than Moscow to the dwindling power of the sword.

The Muscovites decided that there were better ways than tanks for handling their painful problems with the Czechs; which amounted in effect to downgrading the sword as an instrument of policy.

But at this writing President Johnson still thinks that his bombers are worth more than his diplomats in finding a way out of the Vietnam war for him.

There are plenty of inconsistencies, as usual, in these matters.

Vested interest

For example:

According to official estimates the North Vietnamese fed the biggest batch ever of troops down into South Vietnam from the North during the month of July. But they were marching down during precisely the period of time when the greatest bombing effort of the whole war was being devoted to the supply lines over which those troops moved from North to South.

If the bombing is an important factor in the movement of troops and supplies from North to South, why has it not had more effect on that movement?

If it is not effective, why such a fuss over the matter of whether to give it up?

The Pentagon has a vested interest in the theory that the bombing is effective. If it is not effective a lot of money has been wasted, and a lot of men could be employed in more productive pursuits.

The President and his Secretary of State keep talking as though to end the bombing would amount to throwing away the shield of the republic.

Military lesson

Yet there is no real evidence that the bombing has ever prevented the North Vietnamese from sending precisely what they wanted to send from North to South, or back again, at will.

When the Vietnam war is all over, the military experts will probably conclude that the main military lesson to be drawn from it is the relative uselessness of bombing against guerrilla-type forces aided by tropical jungle. Tactical bombing was startlingly successful against Egyptians in the Sinai desert. But Egyptians and North Vietnamese make different kinds of soldiers. And there was no jungle cover in the Sinai desert.

There is a reverse side to the above. If the bombing is ineffective, does it really make much difference to North Vietnam whether it ends or continues? And if ineffective, why should "doves" care whether it goes on?

The truth of the matter is that bombing is a bargaining counter on the table at the Paris peace talks.

Right price

President Johnson, in effect, is saying he will end the bombing for the right price. So far, he thinks it is worth more than the other side has offered.

What is a fair market price for ending the bombing?

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Rusk are asking for assurance that there will be no "third offensive."

But the capacity to conduct such an offensive is practically the whole of Hanoi's bargaining power. The moment they give up the capacity to launch another major offensive they have abandoned their entire stake in South Vietnam. For them, that would be the end of the ball game.

So if Mr. Johnson could "sell" the bombing for the security of the main cities of South Vietnam he would have done handsomely. That would be "victory," or the nearest thing to it that can be had from this war.

He won't get that high a price. Just what he will get, is what all the haggling is about.

A me-too campaign?

Point of view

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington

Richard Nixon and Hubert Humphrey, the probable Democratic nominee, will have to tread a very delicate line in the kind of campaigns they will wage this fall.

Each faces the same problem: how to make his appeal sufficiently vigorous to galvanize his partisan supporters without also being so divisive as to make it extremely difficult to govern after election.

It's a very real problem and there are no good precedents to guide them.

My information is that Nixon is particularly concerned on this point. He plans a lower-key campaign than he conducted eight years ago and his view is that it is crucial for him to use the election campaign as a means of beginning to unite the American people and that, if he didn't do so, he might well be unable to unite the country later.

I am sure that Humphrey feels very much the same way. He has seen how the deep divisions within the nation literally drove President Johnson to announce his retirement as the only means of serving effectively during the last six months of his first term. Like Nixon, Humphrey knows that if he doesn't start the process of uniting the nation as presidential nominee, he could find it impossible to unite the nation as president.

This will require Nixon to sheathe for the most part one of the campaign weapons which would normally be his. This time, unlike 1960, Nixon will be speaking for the Outs. He doesn't have to defend anything. He could be expected to attack and attack, blaming the administration for everything including the weather.

This is what his partisan supporters most relish and it is the stuff that stirs the party faithful. But, in part, it is the heavy diet of partisan, look-what-we've-done oratory from Washington which has disenchanted so many voters and Nixon knows he won't win them over by more of the same. He can criticize pointedly but he is aware that the cooler McCarthy approach may be what the voters will heed.

It's no different for Humphrey. The old-line labor leaders will want him to whoop it up with bigger and louder promises. But this kind of campaigning is off-key in 1968 and Humphrey knows he must be governed accordingly.

The great need is to find a way to deal honestly and candidly with the issues which so anxiously concern the nation, without allowing the presidential campaign to increase the divisions which have weakened and partially immobilized us.

It is my conviction that if Humphrey is the man the Democrats put against Nixon, each will find a way to do this.

They are beginning to do so already. What is becoming clear is that Nixon and Humphrey are near each other in the goals to which they are committing themselves. This is good. This isn't me-too politics in the sense that it denies the voters a basis for choosing between the candidates. Most Americans want the same thing — an end to domestic violence, a just peace in Vietnam, and a galvanic effort to further racial justice and abolish the city ghettos.

Both Nixon and Humphrey are saying this is what they want. Humphrey calls for "civil order and civil progress." Nixon declares we "cannot have progress without order and cannot have order without progress." Both want a political settlement of the Vietnam war. Both put rebuilding the cities as a high priority.

But this doesn't mean that the voters will have no basis for choosing between them. Their objectives are the same but the men are not the same. The questions which the voters will have to decide are these:

Which party and which nominee can best bring about a workable peace in Vietnam?

Which can best be counted on to guarantee to all Americans one of the most vital civil rights, the right to be free from domestic violence—and to achieve it simultaneously with social justice?

Which candidate can best unify the nation to accomplish these goals?

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Views on freeways

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I have been following with interest your articles entitled "Freeway revolt."

So far the same arguments are presented again and again. Your articles depict the plight of the homeowner whose home is taken by freeway land acquisition. It is the complaint that engineers are only interested in designing the straightest and most economical route.

During the 13 years that I assisted in the design of freeways and major arterials I have found that the alignment of a freeway is a compromise. Engineers are constantly reminded of their responsibility toward the taxpayer, to come up with a route that benefits the largest possible number of people, at the least possible expense. By following this procedure a small minority of people are hurt, most of these are homeowners deprived of their home.

It should be remembered, however, that a vast majority benefits by shorter traveled distances and related savings in time and automobile fuel costs, by driving convenience and less hazards and related reduced accident rates and by increase in values of properties in the vicinity of the freeway.

No experienced engineer claims that the building of more and more freeways will solve all of tomorrow's transportation problems. In densely populated areas the development of an efficient mass transit system goes hand in hand with a freeway system.

Your articles should show both sides of the case. It is all right to present the case of a minority as long as the needs and rights of a majority are considered at the same time.

W. Schroeder
Registered Civil Engineer
Monte Sereno, Calif.

Urban destruction

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Thank you for your series of articles on the "Freeway revolt" which was quite a revelation to me, a practicing planner in England, of the enormous price in terms of urban destruction, both physical and social, which is being paid in American cities to satisfy the seemingly boundless demands of the motorcar.

I visited New Orleans briefly in 1961 spending most of my time in the Vieux Carré. The Vieux Carré is a unique area and the recent article came as a shock as well as a strong warning that no area, however revered or historic it may be, can be regarded as completely safe from the pressures highlighted by your series.

The Vieux Carré is one of the few remaining areas of American cities which in their own right attract attention from overseas. There is the strongest possible case for making the Vieux Carré what we in England would call a "conservation area" which carries powers not only to preserve and protect but to enhance and improve by positive action.

Surrey, England — **Derek S. Thorpe**

Adopt metric system

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I must take issue with the opinion expressed in your recent editorial in which you deprecate the movement for adoption of metric weights and measures in place of the British system now in popular use in the United States.

Efficiency in commerce and industry is only one of the reasons for which the metric units are desirable in place of the current feet and inches, pounds and ounces, gallons, and Fahrenheit degrees.

Conversion to metric units of measurement is just as rational a step as conversion to decimal coinage, in which the United States was a pioneer. Very few countries still retain the more cumbersome coinage systems; the British, for instance, are now preparing to abandon their system of pennies and shillings as part of their program of decimalization of all units.

San Francisco — **Frank Mortyn**